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PLANE SAFETY INCREASED BY RADIO ADVICE

Herbert Hoover Jr. Helps Perfect Two-Way Radiotelephone

HAZARDS OF FLYING CUT TO A MINIMUM

Alhambra (Calif.) Field Operates Dispatcher Service for All Ships

By JOHN EDWIN HOGG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALHAMBRA, Calif., Jan. 3—It so happens that the writer lives almost within the shadow of one of the world's great aviation terminals. Great passenger air liners and mail planes roar overhead during all hours of the day and night. They come from and go to Seattle, Kansas City, San Francisco, Atlanta, various points in Mexico, and many other far-distant points.

One evening recently I arrived home late, and, as I prepared to retire, amused myself by turning on an obsolete radio set that my wife refuses to tolerate in the living room. I turned the thing on away down below all the numbers on the dials, and instantly there came a voice, clear and distinct, saying: "Alhambra calling ship 55. Answer, please."

There was a moment of silence, and then a more distant voice was heard to answer: "This is ship 55, answering Alhambra. Pilot Klotz speaking."

I knew Pilot Klotz personally, and also knew him to be one of the night air mail fliers on the run from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. Knowing the time of his departure from Salt Lake City, and his speed approximately 120 miles per hour, I estimated his position at the moment to be about halfway between Las Vegas, Nev., and the Los Angeles terminal.

"What's your position, Klotz?" asked the Alhambra operator.

"Altitude is 8500 feet. My position is R 9, in sight of, and about five miles north of Beacon 27," answered the pilot.

"All right," replied the Alhambra operator. "When you get over the Sierra Madre Mountains you'll find the entire valley from the mountains to the sea obscured by fog. Hold your present elevation, and time yourself after you pass Beacon 4. Come on in over the field, and we'll listen for you. There's 1000 feet of clear visibility over the field below the fog. We'll bring you down when you get here."

Hears Conversations

This was the most interesting thing I'd heard on the radio in months. So I stood by the instrument and listened to other conversations being exchanged between the Alhambra operator and Pilot Klotz. Presently I could hear the motors of his plane high in the air. The sound came nearer and lower. The plane droned

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Timber Production Method in Russia Sought in Britain

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 3—The question of banning imports of Soviet timber in Great Britain, now has been taken up by Commander Carlyon Bellairs, Conservative, who has invited the Prime Minister to instruct the British representative of Finland to obtain testimony from escaped prisoners in order to ascertain conditions under which the timber is produced in Russia.

Mr. MacDonald, however, while promising that if evidence is brought, "sustainable in a court of law," that Soviet lumber is produced by prison labor, the commissioners of customs will order its exclusion, has refused to make an official investigation. The question is to be raised in Parliament as soon as the House reassembles Jan. 20.

Meanwhile it will be the task of Commander Bellairs and others who feel with him, to get together all available evidence. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent has seen original affidavits of individuals now in Finland, Estonia, and Scotland who testify that as prisoners they were engaged in felling and preparing timber in lumber camps in eastern Carelia.

But it would be less easy to prove, in respect of any particular cargo, that it was actually produced by prison labor. As Commander Bellairs says in a letter to the Prime Minister, "anyone following a particular cargo on Russian territory is shot for industrial espionage. If he escaped, his evidence would only affect that particular cargo and no more."

THE MONITOR INDEX

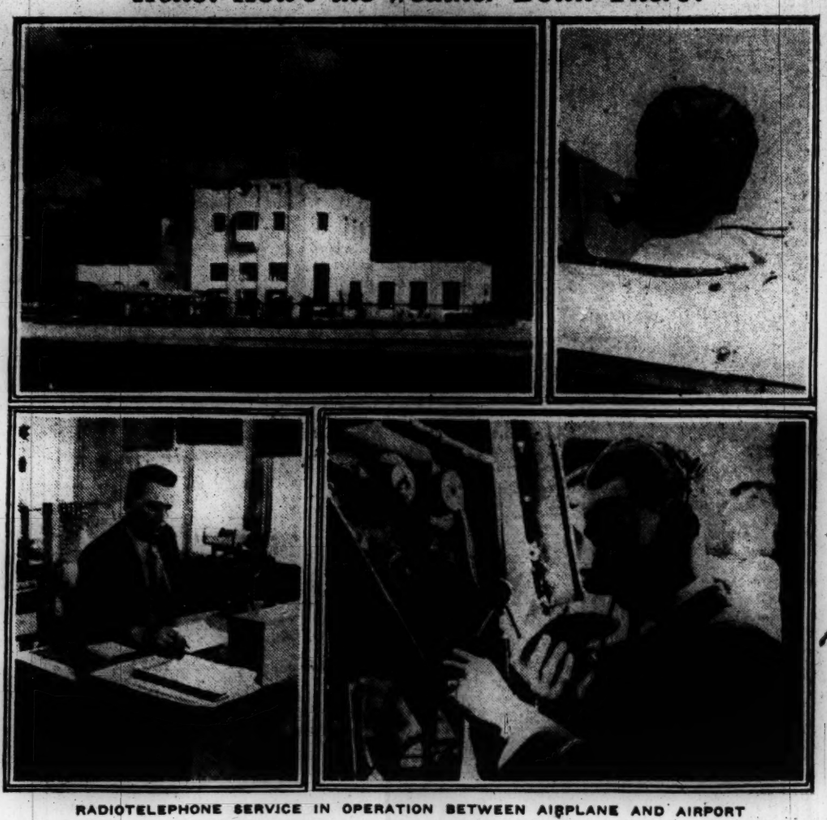
SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 16
Sporting News—Page 12
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15

FEATURES

Radio—Aviation 4
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 6
Music of the World—Theatrical News..... 7
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening .. 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
Book Reviews and Literary News..... 10
The Home Forum 11
"Blessed are the meek"
(With German Translation)
Educational 13
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

Hello! How's the Weather Down There?



RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE IN OPERATION BETWEEN AIRPLANE AND AIRPORT

Upper Left—The Western Air Express Passenger Station at the Alhambra Terminal, Los Angeles. Right—How the Night Air Mail Pilot Converses by Radio With the Terminal. Lower Left—Frank Hall, Formerly Railroad Dispatcher, Who Now Applies His Experience to the Direction of Airplanes in the Air. Right—How the Co-Pilot Talks With the Ground Stations From the Control Room of a 32-Passenger Airplane.

PARLEY DEFINES BASIS FOR NEW RULE IN INDIA

Delegates Reach Agreement on Main Lines at London Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 3—The main structure of the new constitution for India has now so far emerged that it has become possible to envisage the introduction of a full measure of responsible self-government, subject only to reservations where defense, foreign affairs and financial obligations are concerned.

Speaking at the Round Table Conference Jan. 2, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, representing the views of the more moderate Indian Nationalists, outlined such a system as applied to the central government. Sir Tej would have the Governor-General appointed by the Crown, but advised by a cabinet responsible to the Indian Legislature on all questions excepting those reserved.

The reserved questions would be dealt with by the Governor-General, acting through ministers (preferably Indians) selected by himself, and thus responsible to the British House of Commons.

As regards finance, Sir Tej claimed that public debts, service of pensions and other financial commitments would be safe in the hands of the representative ministers. These are all questions, however, upon which there is room for a wide variety of opinion in building up the new administration, which has clearly to be kept upon its feet during the transition period and until it is in a position to guarantee its own stability and defense.

Regarding other essential features, practical unanimity has already been reached. It has been agreed, for example, that the provinces shall be autonomous, also that they shall be linked with the Indian states in a federation controlled by a central legislature composed of two chambers.

Most Juvenile Offenders Found Treated Like Loose Grain Thrown Into Hopper

Crime Commission Learns That Bulk of 200,000 Are Made Potential Criminals Through Neglect of Proper Judicial Facilities

HOOVER LAW REFORM SERIES—No. 7

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is about to make its first report on the prohibition phase of its study. George W. Wickersham, chairman, and members of the board have, in a series of interviews, defined the scope of the board's work, which extends far beyond the confines of dry law enforcement to embrace all crime.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement has formulated its tentative majority report on prohibiton, it is learned reliably. At least seven or eight of the 11 members will approve the report, it is expected, and those who will take issue with it entirely will probably number only two or three. However, others will qualify their concurrence, it is believed, in regard to certain parts of the report.

This information appears to settle rumors that the conflict of views is such that it would prevent the framing of any report which a majority could approve. Furthermore, the action taken by the majority indicates that the report itself may be looked for shortly.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Each year 200,000 children come before the nation's juvenile courts.

Some of these children are fortunate enough to fall into the hands of warm-hearted enlightened judges, presiding over special courts whose informality has been adapted to the inarticulate reserve of youth. Others—the larger number of that pathetic army of 200,000—are regimented in cruelly unbending legal machines; they are just so many units dropped into a hopper that grinds out decrees without insight or understanding: which goes on its endless monotonous task of sweeping up the débris of life; débris already, although the lives are those of children.

A study of juvenile delinquency is being made by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. The commission believes that the juvenile offender is near the heart of the whole crime problem. The subcommittee making the survey is presided over by the only woman member of the commission, Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College. Every circumstance

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

New 'Constant' Formula Determined for Use in Figuring Weight of Earth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 3—Methods by which the weight of the earth has been computed at six sextillion tons were described for members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Paul R. Heyl, physicist of the United States Bureau of Standards, at the closing session of the association's annual convention here yesterday. Dr. Heyl has been experimenting for seven years with various devices to weigh the earth.

Dr. Heyl disclosed that his experiments have resulted in the determination of a new "constant" for the gravitational pull of the earth—a figure of great importance in certain astronomical calculations.

The weight of the earth, Dr. Heyl told the natural scientists, has been found to be 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 —the figure 6, followed by 21 ciphers.

In obtaining this figure, extensive mathematical calculations involving the gravitational pull of the earth were made. Dr. Heyl found the gravitation constant to be 6.670 divided by 100,000,000. The previous formula, in use since the beginning of the twentieth century, has been 6.58 divided by 100,000,000.

The new value for the earth's gravitation may have little effect on practical calculations, but it will aid astronomers to compute the orbits of planets and to predict the path of comets. It also will be of value to engineers who compute the arc of long-range projectiles.

Measurement of the force of attraction between two small glass balls weighing about two ounces each, and two massive cylinders of steel weighing 150 pounds each, enabled Dr. Heyl to successfully complete his experiments in weighing the earth.

A comparison of this force with the force which the earth exerts upon falling bodies makes it possible to calculate the constancy of gravitation.

Dr. L. Don Leet, director of the Harvard Seismograph Station, explained to the association how dynamite is used to cause artificial earthquakes in order that the progress of the great ice glaciers which swept the earth 25,000 years ago may be measured.

The waves set up travel more slowly through the glacial deposits consisting of loose rock and gravel pushed down from the north by the glaciers thousands of years ago, he explained. They travel faster through ordinary rock or soil. The difference in the rate of travel thus recorded makes it possible to tell where large glacial deposits have been stored.

Dr. Frank Boas, professor of anthropology at Columbia University, was elected president of the association for the year 1931-32. He will succeed Thomas Hunt Morgan of the California Institute of Technology, who assumed office at the Cleveland convention and will serve until the close of the convention next year in New Orleans.

Argentina Moves to Aid Paper Peso

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—The Government has made public a decree authorizing the Bank of the Nation to utilize gold conversion funds, deposited abroad, to bolster the paper peso. The same decree authorized coverage of the municipal government's indebtedness of $10,101,502 to the Chatham Phenix Bank of New York with part of the gold deposited abroad which it is understood, totals 30,000,000 gold pesos.

Argentina is taking measures to support the peso against decline on the exchange, and will in the near future negotiate a foreign loan as a step toward returning the peso to par, Enrique S. Perez, Minister of Finance, has announced.

The Government's action against the Chatham Phenix Bank followed refusal by the bank to extend a loan which was due Jan. 1.

Bankers Astonished

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—Banking circles here expressed surprise at the statement made by Paul Prebisch, Assistant Secretary of Finance of Argentina, to the effect that bankers had agreed to renew the loan due Jan. 1, and then rejected it. The bankers indicate that they will watch developments and decide later whether or not to issue a final statement with details.

ALLEGED 'RED' AGENT ARRESTED IN OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 3 (AP)—Luka Shako, believed by federal immigration investigators to be a member of the Soviet secret police, was arrested a few hours after he arrived here yesterday.

Police said he had $8250 in currency which they believed he had drawn from Portland banks for bailing out alleged Communists. Immigration authorities have not decided whether Shako would be held for deportation or for violation of the State Syndicalism Act.

PARIS MOVES TO EASE SERIOUS CRISIS IN GOLD

Lowering of Bank Rate Called First Step to Aid Experts' Parley

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 3—Interest in the conversations now proceeding in Paris between the British and French Treasury officials concerning the international gold situation has by no means decreased, although official communiqués issued by the French Finance Ministry and the British Embassy attempt to belittle their importance by describing them as devoted to routine Treasury business and arising from a chance visit of British officials to Paris.

The importance of finding some means of regulating the influx of gold into France and the drain of the precious metal from England is indicated by the fact that the gold reserve of the Bank of France has reached the figure 53,577,668,974 francs ($2,140,000,000). Lowering of the official discount rate by the Bank of France from 2½ to 2 per cent is considered to provide further evidence that the bank does not wish to encourage further accumulation of gold, but desires to check it in the interest of France as well as that of other countries.

Reason for Congestion

The principal reason why gold has been flowing into France until the country has the world's second largest gold reserve is said to be that capitalists of all nations have been sending their funds to the financial center where conditions were most stable. Had the economic situation in New York, London, Berlin and elsewhere not been so unsatisfactory, French capital would probably never have accumulated this vast store of the precious metal.

The result of this influx has not been without disadvantage to France. The note issue has had to be increased, with the result that commodity prices have risen and the cost of living has been augmented.

Treasury conversations are now proceeding in Paris, carried on by M. Escallier, director of the Mouvement Général des Fonds at the Finance Ministry. He is assisted by M. Bizot, assistant director, and M. Rueff, French financial attaché in London. The British representatives are led by Sir Frederick Leith Ross, Deputy Controller of Finance.

These preliminary conversations will probably be followed by a conference in London in which the representatives of the Bank of France and the Bank of England will participate. No definite decision, however, can be taken in monetary matters without collaboration with bank officials.

French observers are not slow to recognize the international signifi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

New York-Paris Fliers Sighted Nearing Bermuda

S. S. BERMUDA, Jan. 3 (AP)—The monoplane Tradewind, attempting a pay-load flight from New York to Paris, passed over the Steamship Bermuda at 10:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) flying low and fast. The plane was heading southeast in latitude 35:58 and longitude 68:45, about 370 miles southeast of Ambrose Light. Weather conditions were perfect.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP) — Mrs. Beryl Hart, one of the few women to hold an unlimited transport license, and Lieut. William S. Maclaren, former navy flier, took off from the Glenn H. Curtiss Seaport in Queens Borough at 5:50 a. m. today.

The pilots planned to cut southeast over the Atlantic and land at Hamilton, Bermuda, 650 miles distant, at 1:30 (E. S. T.) this afternoon. Resting three hours while the plane was tuned up and refueled, they hoped to resume the flight about sunset and make Horta, Azores, in 21 hours, traveling 2042 miles. They figured the last lap to Paris, 1520 miles, would take them 17½ hours, setting them down on the River Seine, within the city limits, in less than 50 hours.

With a desire to prove that ocean flying can be put on a paying commercial basis, the pilots loaded the Tradewind with about 250 pounds of mail and foodstuffs, the first cargo load to be started across the Atlantic. The mail was cleared out of New York and was destined for stamp collectors along the way.

New Courthouse Site Disfavored

The open area at Bowdoin and Derne Streets, Boston, owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will continue to be a source of light and air if the opinion of the commission, appointed by the Governor to select a site for the Supreme Judicial Court, the Land Court and the Reporter of Decisions, is accepted. The commission reports, under the date of Jan. 1, that the use of this space would interfere with traffic on Ashburton Place, Bowdoin and Derne Streets, and with the location of two monuments and the Beacon Column.

If a wing to the present State House were to be erected, the commission believes that the most appropriate space for the sitting of the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court would be in the room now occupied by the State Library. This room, located on the third floor of the Brigham Extension, has high vaulted ceilings, is sufficiently large to accommodate a dignified court room, and is reasonably free from the noise of traffic. The room is well lighted by windows on the north.

From Sumerian Soil to Museum Bench

Courtesy of University of Pennsylvania

WORK OF EARLIEST GOLDSMITHS

Ram of Gold Discovered Near Ur of Chaldees, to Be Seen at Harvard University. The Statue Is About Two Feet in Height.

ALFARO ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY OF PANAMA REGIME

Arias Made Provisional Chief Until Minister to U. S. Returns

PANAMA CITY, Pan., Jan. 3 (AP)—Panama, its Government overturned in a few hours of swiftly moving revolution, today awaited the return of its new President-Designate, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister at Washington his acceptance of the post.

Meanwhile a provisional government, headed by Harmodio Arias, a leader of the Isthmian Republic's Young Group, acted to restore order throughout the country, arresting the leading figures of the old régime and seeking to allay public fears of further violence.

Florencio Harmodio Arosemena, who yesterday resigned the Presidency he had held since 1928, was confined to his quarters with other government officials, including Archibaldo Boyd, Governor of the Province of Panama.

Ten persons were killed in the revolt which started at about 2:30 a. m. yesterday. Before noon it had accomplished the complete overthrow of the old government and laid the foundation for the establishment of a new régime.

Dr. Alfaro was First Vice-President in the immediately preceding term of office, and the Supreme Court held that he was, therefore, the legal successor of President Arosemena, who resigned after a revolutionary attempt had placed the Government in the hands of a military junta.

The new Government will comply with all treaties, respect obligations legitimately acquired and guarantee the rights of foreigners in the Republic, Señor Arias declared in a cabled message to the Associated Press.

Dr. Arias announced the formation of the following provisional Cabinet: Foreign Affairs, Francisco Arias Paredes; Finance, Enrique Jiminez; Justice, J. J. Valarino; Agriculture and Public Works, Ramon E. Mora; Education, J. M. Quiros.

Victor F. Goytia was named Secretary of the Presidencia.

Dr. Alfaro Is Considered Friend of United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Ricardo J. Alfaro, for the last eight years Minister from Panama, has accepted the presidency of Panama, offered him by cable from the Panaman Supreme Court yesterday.

Dr. Alfaro in addition to serving as Minister here for eight years, was counselor of the Legation in 1912, the next year serving on the United States-Panama joint land commission and since then having attended a long list of international and Panaman conferences in Washington. He is considered not only a friend of the United States, but one of the ablest international lawyers in the diplomatic corps.

Colon Governor Refuses Request to Quit Office

COLON, Pan., Jan. 2 (AP)—Despite the apparent success of the revolutionary movement which overthrew President Arosemena at Panama City today, Gov. Inocencio Galindo, of the Province of Colon, refused a demand from the revolutionary junta that he resign and that the province adhere to the new government.

SEDENTARY LECTURES PREFERRED TO TOURS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Set lectures in lecture rooms were proved three times more popular than lectures by guides in the galleries, according to the experience of the Natural Science Museum, South Kensington.

FINDS IN UR BEAR OUT FLOOD STORY IN BIBLE

Remarkable Relics of Early Civilization Exhibited at Harvard

Golden possessions, treasured by kings of ancient Ur of the Chaldees thousands of years ago, have landed in Cambridge, Mass.

Quietly and unconcernedly, during the holiday season, truckmen unloaded art objects beyond monetary valuation, to the number of approximately 100, placing them in Fogg Art Museum, where they will go on exhibition Jan. 5.

These relics of a civilization existent long before Egypt rose in her splendor, depict with articles of gold, silver, jasper, chalcedony and lapis lazuli the history of the ancient civilization, just as it is spoken of in Biblical stories, long thought to be myths of the Hebrews, and attempts of the Jewish scribes to explain the beginning of things.

It has been thought by historians that the story of the Flood as told in Genesis was based on the Sumerian legend, of which the oldest versions go back more than 2000 years before the Christian era, and are, therefore, some centuries older than Abraham.

Now come the results of the combined British and University of Pennsylvania Museums expedition apparently clearing up these mysteries. Digging in the rich alluvial soil of the Tigris and Euphrates River valleys, the expedition found in clay below the river silt, of which the original delta was formed, pottery, rubbish, and stone implements.

Mixed in with the pottery were bits of the handmade painted ware, which distinguishes the pre-Sumerian village of al-Ubaid. The bed of clay marked a break in the continuity of history; above it was the pure Sumerian civilization, slowly developing on its own lines, while below it, there was a mixed culture of which one element was Sumerian and the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Power Board Opens Way for Old Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The new Federal Power Commission unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday which opens the way for them to reemploy the two officials whose dismissal caused a furore among insurgent Senators. However, the commission gave no indication as to whether it intended to do so.

The resolution declared that "all employees of the old power commission, without exception, are hereby invited to file their respective applications for appointment by this commission, such applications to be considered in due course along with all other applications for appointment filed with the commission."

The phrase, "without exception," inserted in the resolution just passed, is believed to indicate that the commission has changed its ideas about not reemploying at least one of the men. Mr. King is said to be most likely to be retained.

GROW, CLEARED, LEAVES FOR U. S.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 31 (By U. P.)—Lieut. Commander Harold B. Grow, United States Naval Reserve, who was arrested at the beginning of the recent revolution when he flew to Arequipa, rebel headquarters, on a mission of President Augusto B. Leguia, today was cleared of all charges and permitted to depart for the United States aboard the S. S. Santa Maria.

RAIL MERGER PLAN PUT IN I. C. C. HANDS

Heads of Eastern Roads Reach Agreement and Submit It at Once

HOOVER IS EAGER TO LEND SUPPORT

Next Step Up to Commission —Opposition in Senate Continues to Grow

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—With full details of the four-system plan of the eastern railroads now before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Administration will make every effort to further the realization of a sound plan for the proposed reorganization and consolidation.

Heads of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads, which will be the nucleus of the system, arrived at an agreement yesterday on the details of the consolidation and submitted the text at once to the commission.

The President is perhaps more fully acquainted with conditions and problems confronting the railroad industry than any other man not actually associated with the business, and considers a remodeling of the transportation lines to meet current factors and demands as fundamental to the speedy economic recovery of the nation.

While there have been, and unquestionably will continue to be, challenges and criticism of the consolidation project voiced in Congress, it is the President's conviction that there is a strong public sentiment favorable to this development and that it will make steady progress toward realization. The decision on the eastern railroad merger plan is up to the I. C. C. This agency, the President has confidence, will amply protect the public interest.

President in Symphathy

The President has long considered the railroad situation one of the country's economic problems. With the vast expansion of motorbus lines, pipe lines, electric transmission lines and inland waterways, the carriers have experienced enormous losses in revenues, aside from the shrinkage due to the general economic depression.

Concern over the situation in the industry by the Administration revolves about the recovery of the small and weak roads. The great companies could be expected to pull through on their own, although slowly and at the expense of a more rapid return to normal conditions. But the less powerful lines, unless bulwarked by the major trunk systems, face extinction, with resulting great loss to the country both at present and in the future.

It is understood here that if the commission is willing to subscribe in general terms to the railroads' proposal, it is expected that the first thing it will do is to amend its own five-system plan to a four-system.

Congress to Take Hand

It is already apparent that before this can be done the proposals will be debated on the floors of Congress, and it is entirely possible that Congress will take a hand before the Interstate Commerce Commission can act.

James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, has challenged the course that the eastern merger plans have taken, and on Jan. 2, Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, declared that he will do everything he can to "force an extra session to stop these proposed consolidations."

When the eastern lines come before the Interstate Commerce Commission with their four-trunk plan they will face two major considerations: first, a difference of opinion within the commission as to consolidation; and second, what shall be done with two of the small units involved, the Virginian and Western Maryland.

Executives of 'Big Four' Announce Merger Set-Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Division of smaller railroads in the eastern territory among the four major systems set up by executives of the stronger lines was announced following a meeting held here yesterday at which a letter was drafted to the Interstate Commerce Commission announcing the results of the merger conference in detail.

Notable among the allocations made was the assignment of the Ann Arbor to the Baltimore & Ohio, thus giving that line further access to the Michigan manufacturing area and a direct connection with the car ferries across Lake Michigan. The same railroad will receive the Lehigh & Hudson River Railway, a "bridge line" crossing northern New Jersey, to a connection with the Poughkeepsie bridge route into New England.

To the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, a Van Sweringen property, will go the roads originally reported and also the Bessemer & Lake Erie, a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. The latter, which already had been acquired by the Van Sweringens in the open market and has been generally accepted, will tie into their system, thus affording a Chicago outlet for their Missouri Pacific lines.

New York Central's connection with the Virginian Railway, near the West Virginia coal fields, will be cemented by joint rates and through routes over the latter road.

The Pennsylvania does not acquire any railroads not already announced

in the plan made public by President Hoover, but the belief was confirmed that the Wabash would be included in its system and also the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton.

Of particular interest to railroad men here was the statement that the Delaware & Hudson—most important "bridge line" of all the strategic smaller roads in eastern trunk line territory—will be divided among the four roads on a basis not already apparent from the tenor of the communication of the railroad presidents to the commission. This road, headed by L. F. Loree, has occupied an important position in all merger discussions because its connections with New England roads make it one of the most important carriers in the East.

A similar plan for keeping other important roads of shorter mileage open to all was recommended in the case of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Montour, Monongahela and others.

Japanese Guests Find Home Symbols

A decorative scheme carried out in seawood, pines and bamboo helped to make a large number of Japanese residents of Boston feel "at home" at the New Year reception, given by the Japan Society, in the home of Miss Rose L. Dexter, 400 Beacon Street, on Jan. 2.

Each of the decorations has a special significance in Japan during the New Year season, as have also the archway of something resembling hempen rope through which the guests entered and the well-wishing lobster that awaited them in the parlor. Many of the guests, including a number of students at colleges in and near Boston, were in their native Japanese costume.

Courtenay Crocker, honorary Japanese Consul in Boston and president of the Japan Society, conducted the evening's program. His address of welcome was answered by Kojiro Tomita, curator of Oriental art in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, speaking both in Japanese and English. Ralph Adams Cram, eminent architect, spoke on Japanese art. Musical selections and refreshments were enjoyed at the conclusion of the program.

Rural Civilization Æ. Lecture Topic

George Russell, Irish poet and economist, known the world over as "Æ," is to speak in Massachusetts on Jan. 6 and 8 in the course of a lecture tour which will cover practically every one of the 48 states.

Mr. Russell will address the 13th Union Agricultural Meeting banquet at Worcester, Mass., at 6 p. m. Jan. 8. On Jan. 6 at 7:30 p. m. he will speak at the Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass. The subject of Mr. Russell's lectures will be his own philosophy of rural civilization.

Through the coöperation of Owen D. Young, who is a member of the National Committee of Welcome, Æ.'s lectures will be radiocast whenever possible, it is announced. They have been underwritten and will be offered without charge, according to the committee sponsoring the lecture tour.

As editor of the Irish Statesman, Æ. played an important rôle in the revival of Irish nationalism, and the organization of the Irish Cooperative Movement. His book, "The National Being," dealing with rural problems, has been translated into almost all languages.

NEWSBOYVILLE MAYOR FELICITATES GOVERNOR

A set of resolutions was presented to Gov. Frank G. Allen by the City of Newsboyville of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation at the State House Jan. 3. In the presentation speech Governor Allen was praised for his fairness in his appointments and his humanity in pardoning of prisoners.

Samuel Naglin, Mayor of Newsboyville, expressed the wish of the Burroughs Foundation that Governor Allen be as successful in his future undertakings as during his administration as Governor.

SHERIFF NAMES WIFE DEPUTY

SKOWHEGAN, Me. Jan. 3 (AP)—Sheriff Elton L. Markham of Somerset County set a precedent yesterday by appointing his wife, Louise J. Markham, a deputy. She is the first woman deputy in this county. Need of a woman officer to attend to women prisoners was given as a reason for the appointment.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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BUILDING-LOAN SYSTEM MARKS HUNDREDTH YEAR

Campaign Planned to Promote More Home Building and Saving

Building and loan associations of the United States complete 100 years of business Jan. 3.

A nation-wide campaign is being inaugurated for the promotion of more home building and increased saving, according to plans announced by the United States Building and Loan League.

Thrift, home, and coöperation have been the thoughts persistently emphasized by coöperative associations. That there shall be a better understanding of their value, 1000 communities have been urged to join in the campaign. Radio talks and pageants depicting the history of the associations have been arranged.

Building and loan societies were first known in England as early as 1781, although coöperatives of a certain type were active among German workmen at an earlier date. They first appeared in the United States in 1831 with the formation of the Oxford Provident Building Association in Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia. The original association proved successful and methods were improved, until in 1851 associations became an established part of American institutions.

Encouraged by news of the success of the building and loan plan in England, whence he had come, Jeremiah Horrock, a calico maker, conceived the idea of establishing an association in Frankford, and among those who joined him in the venture were Samuel Pilling, of the dyeing business; Dr. Henry Taylor, of the medical profession; Isaac Shallcross of the teaching profession; Jesse Castor, of the legal profession, and Isaac Whitelock, who made carriage wheels.

Like many a pioneer building and loan organization, the Oxford Provident, as this first association was called, had its beginnings in a back parlor, the back parlor, in fact, of a tavern. But most of the founders being, according to records, pledged to abstinence from intoxicating drinks, the only significance attached to the holding of the meeting at the tavern is that its proprietor, Thomas Sidebotham, was a well wisher of the venture. The first house financed by the Oxford Provident, on Orchard Street, Philadelphia, is still standing. And perhaps there exists no better example of good management for the home buyer than the way in which this house was bought by Comly Rich out of the meager salary of a lamplighter.

Copies of the treasurer's report of the original association, preserved in the vault of the Frankford Historical Society, will serve as souvenirs at the dinner observances all over the country today. For the benefit of those who do not attend, R. Holtby Myers, president of the league, will make an anniversary address in Los Angeles which will be radiocast over a nation-wide hook-up.

Stock Is Issued

The basic plan of these associations is the issuing of stock, which is paid for in monthly installments, and the lending of the money thus raised to shareholders. It has been a common practice to give the shares a maturing value of $200 each on which $1 per share per month is paid over the entire period during which they are accumulating their par value.

These shares are issued in series, at stated intervals, and each series runs its separate course in maturing. Borrowers are required to hold at least that number of shares whose par value equals the principal of the loan.

In addition to their monthly dues borrowers pay a monthly installment of interest on the loan. In Massachusetts the monthly interest payment is the same as the monthly payment on the shares where the rate is 6 per cent. In some states interest is charged on the unpaid monthly balance only. The proportion of the monthly payment applied as interest against the loan constantly decreases and the proportion applied against the debt constantly increases.

To illustrate how these associations help a man of small means let it be supposed he has purchased a lot of land and desires to erect a house. To effect a loan of $5000 he goes to the association and subscribes for 25 shares of stock of a par value of $200, paying therefore $50 a month, of which half of the first payment is applied to principal and half to interest. The bank may lend an amount equal to 80 per cent of the fair market value of the house.

Every month or every few months there will be money to be lent. When money is in brisk demand it is the policy of the associations to offer it to the highest bidder. The amount of the premium thus paid is added to the principal of the loan and the borrower is required to cover it with an equal value of shares on which he pays dues, as well as interest each month.

Money Paid to Builder

If the premium he pays for the $5000 loan is $600, he takes out three more shares and pays thereafter $3 a month more in dues. The money lent for building a house does not pass into the hands of the borrower but is paid directly by the association to the builder as the work progresses.

The plan appeals to the wage earner because of easy payments. It appeals to the small borrowers since it affords them a sort of savings bank and encourages saving. Massachusetts coöperatives have furnished an excellent example of this element of safety for, it is authoritatively stated, not since their incorporation in 1877 have the shareholders lost as much as 1 cent.

Such institutions under varying names exist in the United States to a total of more than 12,000, according to the reports. They include 13,000,000 members and have assets of nearly $9,000,000,000.

Originally these associations were confined to a town or locality, no loan being made beyond the territory where most of the members lived and knew the value of the property. But within recent years both state and national associations have been organized, which do business anywhere within the limits of their territory. The management is usually lodged in a board of directors chosen from among the shareholders and whose members serve without pay.

In 1930, the league's headquarters moved from Cincinnati to Chicago, where its directors are planning a five-year expansion program to add another billion dollars to the national assets of the business. To provide for more effective service to the field, the league was reorganized and the office of executive manager established, with H. Morton Bodfish, formerly of Northwestern University, serving in that capacity.

Through the efforts of Mr. Bodfish and H. F. Gellarius, of Cincinnati, secretary-treasurer, the league has just published its first annual edition of The Building and Loan Annals, which is designed to serve as a guide-book in the organization and operation of building and loan associations, as well as to provide a permanent record of the proceedings of the league's meetings.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Members' Night, talk by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, on "Unseen Forces at Work in China," Clubhouse, 8.

Annual junior invitation horse show, New Riding Club, competition in jumping classes, club ring, 88 Hemenway Street, 8-11.

Copley-Plaza: Dinner and dance, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, State Suite, 8.

Annual celebration of Twelfth Night, Professional Women's Club of Boston, Ballroom, Hotel Statler, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.
Tremont—"The Apple Cart," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.
Repertory—German film, "Secrets of the Orient."

EVENTS SUNDAY

Ford Hall Forum: Discussion on "Gandhi vs. MacDonald: The Conflict Between Two Fachists," by Dhan Gopal Mukerji, native Hindu, and H. N. Brailsford, a member of the British Labor Party, Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Old South Meeting House Forum; talk by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Labor Member of the British Parliament for Middlesbrough, on "Unemployment and Other Problems Confronting the Labor Government," Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Boston Public Library: dramatic readings by Isabella Taylor, Lecture Hall, 3:30; song recital by Roland E. Partridge, tenor, Lecture Hall, 8.

Ford Hall Folks meeting, talk by former Gov. Carl E. Milliken of Maine on "The Motion Picture, a Servant of the Public," Kingsley Hall, Ford Hall Building, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 4.

Address by John Haynes Holmes on "If Christians Were Christians," Boston Community Church, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Christmas Party, South Boston Woman's Club and School, International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, 7.

Boston Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Branch): meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Motion picture, "Wonders of the Wilds," Clubhouse, 4.

Boston City Club: Concert, Hisi Hoyke, Japanese soprano, and Alois Vondzak, double bass, Auditorium, 3:30.

Opening meeting, Watertown Community Forum, Margaret Slattery, speaker, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Meeting, New England Women's Club, talk on "Spain: King or Republic in Spain," by Charles C. Batchelder, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.

Meeting, Baptist ministers' conference, Boston and vicinity, talk on "The Moving Picture, a Servant of the Community," by Ex.-Gov. Carl E. Milliken, Chipman Hall, 10:30.

Presentation of motion picture, "The Declaration of Independence," following lecture on American History by Wilfred P. Kelley, former head of the Old South Historical Society, Gardner Auditorium, State House, 6.

Exhibition

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Week days from 9 to 4, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Durer's Life of the Virgin. Medals from the fifteenth century to the present day. Prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Oils and etchings by Diana Thorne. Block prints by Gustave Baumann.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Russian objets d'art. Paintings, decorations and water colors by Myrtle Holm Smith and Irma Rene Koen.

Copley Gallery, 165 Newbury Street—Paintings by Margaret Fitchugh Browne. Through Jan. 3.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 580 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Jan. 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4, in Symphony Hall, a concert by José Iturbi, pianist.

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Hans Wiener, dancer.

Thursday evening, Jan. 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by James Ferguson, tenor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 10, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi, dancers.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Eighteenth-Century Orchestra; Raffaele Martino, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, pianists.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Igor Gorin, baritone.

Thursday evening, Jan. 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall, a children's concert; Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Myra Hess, pianist.

Saturday evening, Jan. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Confidence Is Shown in Industrial News

THAT industry is confidently looking forward to improved business conditions is indicated by a number of reports that have just come to hand.

Reëmployment of 2000 workers on the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad has been announced by that organization.

Steel makers in the Youngstown (Ohio) district say next month should bring a substantial gain in steel operations.

Working hours in the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company plants will be increased 20 per cent, according to an official announcement, the increase to become effective Jan. 5.

Banner Convention Year Is Predicted

National and international organizations are among the large number planning conventions in Boston this year. From indications received by the convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the year will equal if not exceed 1930 in that respect. Compilations by the bureau show 21 national or international groups to meet here in 1931.

Officials of the Chamber base their prediction of another banner convention year for Boston on the increase of visitors resulting from the advertising of Boston's Tercentenary throughout the nation. The convention bureau has sent out hundreds of pamphlets to organizations throughout the country about the benefits Boston can offer visiting delegates. The resources of this department of the Chamber are put at disposal of organizations desiring information or assistance in arranging to hold their conventions here.

Prominent organizations to meet here in 1931 include: American Association of University Women; American Institute of Chemical Engineers; National Association of Credit Men; International Association of Display Men; National Sojourners; American Hotel Association; Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias; United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States; Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States America; International Typographical Union; American Society for Steel Treating; and the Amalgamated Association Street & Electric Railway Employees of America.

Chicago Jury Asks New Bail Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 3—Jumping bail bonds should be made a felony, it is declared in the report of the Cook County Grand Jury for December, which indicted 13 professional bondsmen, criticized conditions especially in the municipal court and made recommendations for legislation.

Convicted criminals should not generally be allowed freedom on bond pending appeal, said the report. It likewise asserted that professional bondsmen be licensed, with disqualification following failure to pay the county on bond forfeitures.

It is pointed out that of 323,000 arrested last year, only 50,000 were found guilty, and it is asserted that much of this volume was merely providing clients for bondsmen. Legislation is needed, said the jury, to make it possible to provide a clear title on property sold in bail bond forfeitures. A. C. DeWitt, assistant state's attorney in charge of the county's bail bond department, is to present the jury's program to the next Legislature.

COMPANIES TO WIDEN ADVERTISING IN 1931

Facts presented by clients show that the coming year will be good, according to Ingalls-Advertising, a Boston advertising company which views with optimism the coming year.

Fourteen of 22 representative New England business houses served by Ingalls-Advertising, report that they have ended 1930 with substantial gains over the preceding year. All these companies, the advertising firm states, are making plans for advertising expenditures for 1931 in excess of the previous year.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; somewhat colder Sunday night; moderate southwest and west winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 32.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; somewhat colder Sunday in north portion.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably local snows in east and north portions; warmer in southwest portion; colder Sunday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably local snows in north portion; warmer in south portion and colder in northwestern Vermont tonight; colder Sunday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 3	Max. Jan. 3		8 a.m. Jan. 3	Max. Jan. 2
Albany	30	30	Memphis	40	48
Atlantic City	36	42	Montreal	34	34
Boston	30	38	Nantucket	40	40
Buffalo	34	36	New Orleans	50	54
Calgary	36	..	New York	36	38
Charleston	44	46	Philadelphia	30	42
Chicago	34	46	Pittsburgh	36	40
Denver	34	48	Portland, Me.	18	34
Des Moines	26	30	Portland, Ore.	42	50
Eastport	30	30	San Francisco	50	52
Galveston	54	56	St. Louis	36	42
Hatteras	40	44	St. Paul	20	38
Helena	36	38	Seattle	42	46
Jacksonville	56	58	Tampa	56	66
Kansas City	36	52	Washington	30	44
Los Angeles	54	64			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:33 p. m., Sunday 10:42 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:53 p. m.

Costa Rica Starts Administration Cuts

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.)—As a measure of economy, President Gonzales has signed a decree abolishing the item of salaries for consuls at Barcelona, Bristol, Genoa, Havana, Hamburg, New Orleans, Paris, Colon, Geneva, London, Madrid and Valparaiso, and reducing the salary of the Costa Rican Consul-General in New York from $400 to $300 per month.

It is estimated that the Government will effect a saving of over $2000 monthly by suppressing consular officers abroad, and it is probable that honorary consuls who will draw no salaries will be appointed in their stead.

Government employees may look for a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent in their salaries during the coming year because of a lack of funds which the Government faces. Although Congress authorized the President to secure a loan of $4,000,000 for highway construction and street paving purposes, and bettered the rate of interest and the guarantee of the bonds which are to secure the loan, it is not thought likely that the Government will succeed in placing the bonds for some time.

Six More States Ask Pension Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Six more states are expected to enact old-age pension measures during the coming year, according to the American Association for Old Age Security, which has just completed a survey of the situation throughout the country.

They are Delaware, New Jersey, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. In several other states, the survey finds, public sentiment is crystallizing for prompt legislative action. Twelve states already have pension laws on their statute books.

The Old Age Security Herald, official organ of the association, says that 5000 persons already have been pensioned in California during the first 10 months of the new law's operation there, and that 7500 are expected to receive benefits from the law.

STATE PRISON GOODS SOLD FOR $1,090,565

An average of 15 per cent reduction in the price of goods manufactured in the Massachusetts State Prison was announced, yesterday, by Dr. A. Warren Stearns, State Commissioner of Correction. The reduction amounts to 25 per cent in some instances. Dr. Stearns's announcement accompanied his official notice, to municipalities, of the prices at which goods will be available.

During 1930, the amount of goods sold totaled $1,090,565, as compared with an output of $1,036,307 in 1929. Net profits in 1930 were $336,263, compared with $270,400 in 1929. James L. Hogsett, state prison warden, reported a big reduction in the loss of material through sabotage. He said the quality of the goods had improved and said that he looked for further improvement.

ANTI-CRIME GROUP PLANS AIR VIGIL

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 2, (AP)—The Anti-Crime League of America, with one of its aims the establishment of an airplane squadron to investigate crime in the nation, was granted a charter here today.

It listed among its purposes the establishment of "an organization of citizens of good character and of absolute loyalty who through patriotic motives are interested in enforcement of the law.

SOUTH AMERICAN BOYS BLAMED FOR AIDING REVOLTS

Older Statesmen Think They Should Stick to Their Schooling

BY THE UNITED PRESS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 3—Student activities in South and Central American countries should be confined to the university and school, according to the older statesmen of the southern republics.

Organized university students and military cadets participated in three of South America's four 1930 uprisings, and, according to information coming out of Panama, the recent overthrow there of the régime and the seizing of the President's palace, was carried out by the younger element.

Many dramatic scenes during the last Bolivian revolution were staged by the cadets from the military school. While in Buenos Aires several hundred students upon the roof of the Government House caused General Uriburu to turn his pledged army against the Government.

Students of the San Marcos University, Lima, Peru, were among the first to adhere to the Arequipa army movement. They had not forgotten the treatment received from the police belonging to President Leguia when manifestations were held against the Tacna-Arica settlement in 1929.

The modern Latin-American student maintains an ever-increasing active interest in political affairs. He converts classroom, courtyard and plaza into forums and puts his theories into practice when occasion demands.

The increasing tendency of students to adopt violent measures to attain their ends is said, by some observers, to relate directly to their ancestry, the traditional fiery temperament of the European Latin being considered the cause. The explanation, however, is too general and does not account for the fact that only in comparatively recent years has mass action been common.

More likely, as other observers maintain, it is due to the fact there is no suppression in most Latin-American countries of liberal, or in fact extremist, literature, so long as the subject matter does not contain facts deemed subversive and aimed directly against a particular Government.

And so, in spite of the success of the recent revolutions, student liberalism and student protests against certain phases of school and public life continue. In fact, there are incidents to indicate that the fellowship with workmen has given students a contact with elements allegedly communistic in political thought. But be that as it may, the Latin-American loves his freedom of expression.

PARIS MOVES TO EASE SERIOUS CRISIS IN GOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

cance of these preliminary conversations. In view of the speech delivered by General Groener, German Minister of the Reichswehr, on Jan. 1, in which he demanded modification or abandonment of the Young plan, coöperation between the former allied countries in financial matters is considered all the more necessary.

"Pertinax," writing in the Echo de Paris, is optimistic concerning the possibility of solving the gold problem by conversations between the Treasury officials, but adds "The gold problem aside, it would be well if, thanks to the present conversations between the Governments of London and Paris, there be adopted a common attitude for defense of the Young plan which is threatened in the near future, and an agreement on the questions, great or small, which still divide them."

Jules Sauerwein, writing in the Matin, declares that France is willing to do all that is reasonably possible to help Europe out of the economic crisis and that the principal obstacle to granting French loans abroad is the revisionist propaganda in certain countries. "Coöperation between the French and British Treasuries," he declares, "would be an excellent prelude to general discussion of European needs in a spirit of liberality and good sense. Both at Basel and at Geneva the happy consequences of such collaboration would soon be apparent." M. Sauerwein considers the Treasury conversations a useful preliminary to the meeting of the Committee on European Federation at Geneva on Jan. 16.

London Looks to Freeing of World's 'Frozen' Credit

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 3—The action of the Bank of France in lowering its discount rate in consonance with the courageous example set by the New York Federal Reserve Bank is regarded here as a definite step toward implementing the international movement to release gold, which is urgently needed for world trade rehabilitation. It is not expected to have much effect upon the immediate monetary outlook, but it has an important bearing upon the negotiations proceeding in Paris between British and French treasury experts, who are endeavoring to liquify the now frozen sources of world credit.

Such a liquefaction at present is hindered by the accumulation of gold in Paris, where no less than $2,140,000,000 worth is locked up, this being an increase of $60,000,000 worth since the end of November. It compares with $740,000,000 worth, which is all that the Bank of England holds at present to meet the demands liable to be made upon it under the operation of the free gold standard.

The action taken by the Bank of France is thus a valuable gesture, showing that Paris is prepared to cooperate with New York and London in what has become a common endeavor among the three chief financial powers. This endeavor was started in France last November in conversations between G. F. Harrison, Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and M. Monet, Governor of the Bank of France, Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, subsequently joining in the discussions. Reduction of the Paris and New York bank rates is the first move in the plan laid down, which is understood here to include an ultimate increase in foreign lendings with a view to restoring commodity prices, now unduly depressed by the scarcity of gold.

MISS TICKNOR WILL SPEAK

Miss Carlone Ticknor, author of stories and plays, will speak at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Jan. 7, at 11 a. m. Her subject will be "Mark Twain." Miss Ticknor has written such books as "Glimpses of Authors," "Classic Concord" and "May Alcott."

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OPENS

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 31 (By U. P.)—A Chilean institute of (natural) science was established today "to coöperate and coördinate the investigations and studies of pure science."

EINSTEIN SEEKS TO SOLVE AGES-OLD PROBLEM

Are Gravitation, Electricity, Light, Different Forms of the Same Thing?

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 3 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein today began preparations for an attempt to solve his greatest problem—whether gravitation, light, electricity and electromagnetism are different forms of the same thing.

The German natural scientist, in an interview with newspaper men yesterday, said his coming to Pasadena was to seek the help of American savants toward a solution of this problem.

In his preliminary announcement of his "field theory" about two years ago Dr. Einstein disclosed the view, supported by certain mathematical conclusions, that these four forces might be different manifestations of one thing, and that a law might be evolved to bring them all into one field of operation.

Dr. Einstein's colleagues pointed out that if such relationship could be established and a single law for their operation could be discovered, man might be able to conquer even the force of gravitation.

Under such conditions man might "insulate" himself against gravitation or control it similarly to the manner in which he now controls electricity and light. Students of the theory envisioned a man thus equipped being able to step off the top of a skyscraper without the slightest danger of falling. Protected against the force of gravity, such a man would remain suspended in the air; he might ascend or descend at will.

When the last question was answered at the interview, Dr. Einstein paused. He smiled, and, looking around the little classroom with a sort of mischievous, childish delight, stood and said simply:

"I hope I've passed the examination."

AVIATRIX GROUP ELECTS HEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3—The Women's Aeronautic Association of California has elected Mrs. Helen D. Maddox president for the coming year. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Edna Covert Plummer, secretary; Mrs. Herbert Cornish, vice-president, and Mrs. M. E. Ridenour, treasurer. The association's aims are primarily educational.

OPENING SALE

With the opening of a store on Boylston Street, we are bringing our service closer to the many women in Boston who frequently motored to our shop in Providence. The opening sale includes a number of distinctive fashions at remarkably low prices.

Sports Dresses » » Street Dresses
Afternoon Frocks
Evening Gowns and Wraps

Frances Waterman
488 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
OTHER SHOPS
Providence (Biltmore / Gray Shop) Miami Beach

Jays Boston Franklin Place Elevator

New Things to Wear Here and Now!

Our mid-season collections are proving of exceeding interest to those who are wearying of Winter's fashions. This is because we are widely known as a shop where the very newest is found, interpreted with rare good taste. And because one man, Mr. Jay, does all the buying, this good taste is consistent thruout the shop.

Everything is priced with the trend of the times!

Women's Special Sale of
SHOES $7.65
Reduced from $11.00 and $10.50. Sizes from 2½ to 9½
Shoes properly fitted mean foot comfort
George Newhall Company
Mark Cross Building, 145 TREMONT STREET
Opposite Boston Common

21st MID-WINTER SALE
CONTINUING THROUGH JANUARY AND FEBRUARY
Attractive Price Reductions in Every Department
ESPECIALLY GOOD VALUES IN OVERCOATS, SUITS AND DRESS CLOTHING.
MANHATTAN SALE, JANUARY 6-24
LEO HIRSH
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

Clearance Sale
25% to 50% DISCOUNT
ON ALL GOODS.
Choice pieces furniture, tables, chairs, davenports, lamps, rugs, shades, wall paper, mirrors, etc.
ALLEN, HALL CO. 423 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

What Shall I Have for Dessert?
REJOS
Angel Cake Mixture
Easy way to make an angel cake.
Price 50c
For sale at S. S. PIERCE CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

Interest Begins
JAN. 10
Deposits Received by Mail
Home Savings Bank
75 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

NOW—First Class Fares as low as $270
LEVIATHAN
January 13 March 11
World's Largest Ship
Cherbourg Southampton 5 days 6 hours
Famous Cabin Ships to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Fares as low as $147.50.
PRESIDENT HARDING Jan. 17 — Feb. 18
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT Feb. 4 — March 4
AMERICA March 18—Apr. 15
Weekly Sailings New York—London $100
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

Consult Your Local Steamship Agent or
UNITED STATES LINES
WM. A. McISAAC, General Agent
75 State Street, Boston Phone Hubbard 7274

Walk-Over
Semi-Annual
Clearance
Sale
Hosiery Reduced
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Men's and Women's Shoes that have been 8.50 to 12.50 are now offered at 5.95, 6.95, 7.95, 8.95 and 9.95.
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OIL IS INFLUENCE IN DEMAND FOR EXTRA SESSION

Democrats' Support of Insurgents Due to Lack of Protection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The failure of Congress to include protection for oil in the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act has swung certain Democratic support in the Senate to the insurgent movement for an extra session of Congress.

Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma and George McGill (D.), Senator-elect from Kansas, indicated yesterday that unless action is taken by the present Congress to relieve what they declare is a "serious" condition in the oil industry, due to importation of foreign products, they will strive to bring about an extra session.

Mr. Thomas hopes that the report of the Tariff Commission, due during the month of January, will contain facts on the costs of oil production and refining in foreign countries "impressive enough to bring about action by Congress to protect the American producer." He admits, however, that the likelihood of any such action is extremely doubtful.

Any move for a tariff on oil would have to originate in the House and Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York and chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee, has made it plain that a reopening of the tariff question is entirely out of the question during the present session.

Failing any action at this Congress, Mr. Thomas said, "I will favor an extra session for the purpose of bringing relief to the oil industry if for no other purpose and I will advise oil operators to join any movement looking toward the forcing of an extra session."

The suggestion has been made that instead of a tariff on oil a law be enacted requiring that all products of foreign oil be labeled with the name of the country of origin. Mr. Thomas communicated with leading independent oil producers asking their opinion on the proposal.

In almost every instance, he reports, the answers said that such a law might be of some value but would not meet the need of a tariff. In several instances the suggestion was opposed on the ground that it would distract attention from the more important issue of a tariff. Mr. Thomas indicated that he is inclined to the latter view and will not consider such legislation.

Mr. McGill is equally intent on securing favorable action on an oil tariff and said "I will go to any length to get an extra session if by that means we can get a tariff on oil." When asked if he would filibuster on the appropriation bills if necessary to force an extra session on the President, he replied he was not ready to go quite that far.

However, if a filibuster is necessary to gain the desire of Progressives and oil Democrats for an extra session Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, announced on Jan. 2 that he is prepared to obstruct legislation for this purpose.

Mr. Brookhart is not interested in an oil tariff, but he is up in arms about the proposed eastern railroad consolidation program. He sees in this project a "big grab" and is prepared to force a special session to halt the merger.

"The proposal," Mr. Brookhart said, "appears to be another scheme to corral all the credits in the country to start a new boom which will result in another depression. Only one thing can result from this—Government ownership, because the country cannot keep on footing the bill for private ownership.

"Why wait a whole year to get what we can get now. Everyone knows that the new Congress, representing the voice of the people, will pass the Couzens' resolution suspending all railroad consolidation until after March 4. If the House of Representatives refuses to pass the Couzens' resolution at this session, therefore, why should we not get together right away after the close of this session and approve it."

Thaddeus Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, also joined the short session forces, although he announced no special reason for his advocacy. Mr. Caraway sees a general need for Congress to remain in session and holds that any member who does not "does not belong in Congress."

It was also learned yesterday that the "insurgent group in the Senate plan to confer among themselves soon after Congress reconvenes to formulate definite plans regarding the question of a special session. It is authoritatively understood that the insurgents contemplate laying down an ultimatum to floor leaders, either action on measures they are interested in, Muscle Shoals, "lame duck" resolution, or they will obstruct supply bills and force a special session.

Commenting on the oil situation, Mr. McGill said that 20,000,000 barrels of oil had been imported during the past 11 months. A tariff of $1 per barrel would practically end this, he said, and enable the local producers to continue operations.

Referring to the Prairie Oil Company, which takes oil from hundreds of independent well owners, Mr. McGill said if they had been forced to suspend operations on Jan. 1, as announced, it would have thrown 20,000 men out of work in southeastern Kansas alone and wasted 200,000,000 barrels of oil. This is the amount which the wells affected by the Prairie Company are estimated to be able to produce, he declared.

Drummond Urges World Economics

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. Dec. 31 (By U. P.)—The firm conviction that the world economic crisis can be settled only through the coöperative efforts of the nations of the world was expressed by Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general of the League of Nations, in an exclusive interview today on the eve of his departure for Chile.

A world economic conference may very well develop out of international efforts to seek a solution to the economic crisis, Sir Eric stated, emphasizing the fact that he could in no way be placed in a position as recommending such a conference. An important study is already in progress under the auspices of the League, Sir Eric added, to investigate the relation of the economic difficulties of the various nations to the world situation.

"In face of such a world economic crisis as now exists," Sir Eric said, "the problem can only be met adequately by the coöperative efforts of all affected. I have strong hopes that a valuable result will come from this. Undoubtedly the present crisis is more serious than other crises we have seen as the result of the ordinary business cycle."

Akerson Resigns for Theater Post

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—George E. Akerson, for a number of years associated with President Hoover in a secretarial and advisory capacity, submitted his resignation yesterday to go into private business.

In announcing Mr. Akerson's departure, the President spoke of his regret in "losing an old friend out of the public service." He declared that Mr. Akerson was leaving to accept employment at a salary "two or three times as much as he can get in the Government service" and that he owed it to his family to secure such financial security for them.

The President added that as yet he had chosen no successor for Mr. Akerson's position and had no one in mind. The name most prominently mentioned for the place is that of Henry J. Allen, former Republican Senator from Kansas, who was defeated in the last November election. Mr. Akerson's duties had to do with press relations and visitors to the President. In leaving the White House staff he joins the executive staff of the Paramount Publix Corporation.

CITY GETS HOG ISLAND

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3 (AP)—Mayor Mackey was informed yesterday that negotiations between the city and Government for the purchase by Philadelphia of Hog Island, war-time shipbuilding site, had been completed and the city now is in full possession of the 946-acre tract. The city has about $500,000 available for beginning work immediately on an airplane, railroad and ship terminal.

Let's All Help

"AND I WANT TO TELL YOU ALL RIGHT NOW- THAT WHEN I QUIT THIS JOB THE LAST DAY OF NEXT DECEMBER, YOU'LL ALL SAY- 'HE DID HIS STUFF, AND HE DID IT WELL'"
1931

WORLD IS SEEN FACING TASK TO RESTORE ORDER

Foreign Policy Association Hears Day of Individualism Is Lost

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—A great task in social invention faces the people of the world before they can domesticate the "very unruly economic order," according to Walton H. Hamilton, of the Yale University law school, one of the principal speakers at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon discussion on ways out of the world-wide depression here today.

One thing is certain, Mr. Hamilton declared—that the world is committed to a policy of collectivism as against individualism because "the organization of millions of men and billions of dollars' worth of property in a system of interlocking activities, definitely commits us to control and organization."

How this control is to be exercised he did not attempt to answer, but declared that the way to order is through "intellectual inquiry."

"It is a matter of ends and detailed adjustment," he said. "In America, where there is no formal authority, it lies in the detailed and continuous contrivance of ways of making establishments and industries more orderly. The way of magic is for magicians; the way of asking exactly what we want and of contriving ways of getting it is a task for people in a developing society."

At present the world has a tremendous capacity to produce and an equally large capacity to consume, but the system of getting the goods from the producer to the consumer has broken down, Mr. Hamilton held. This condition is only less accentuated, but exists also, in times of prosperity, he declared. A way must be found of producing nearer capacity and consuming in proportion to production, he asserted.

Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, told how his company, after the depression of 1914, built up a fund out of which it could insure the same wages to employees in times of depression as it paid in prosperous times.

"The effects of this scheme have been very striking," he declared. "Undoubtedly it has afforded welcome relief to individuals and probably has held the purchasing power in our community up somewhat higher than it otherwise have been, and we are assured that it has added a good deal to that feeling of security and confidence without which employees suffer in spirit and in their working abilities as well.

"But even more valuable have been its effects in stiffening and refreshing the determination of everyone who is connected with the management, from salesmen and department-heads to general manager, by carefully planning and all possible foresight to make payments from the fund as little necessary as they can."

Small Midwestern Oil Men Denied Help

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 3—Thousands of "stripper" wells of Oklahoma and Kansas without pipe line connections or markets since New Year's Day may have to be abandoned to salt water invasion since the Prairie Oil & Gas Company apparently has rejected the relief plan submitted Dec. 31 by a committee representing major crude oil purchasers and pipe line companies of the midcontinent oil field.

The Prairie Company, it is said, has 60,000,000 barrels of oil in steel storage and could not continue buying and storing crude, with no markets available, and all its storage space full.

Independent producers are now seeking markets elsewhere. Those with finances are organizing to build storage facilities and lay pipe lines to other purchasers' lines.

QUEBEC POTATOES 50 P. C. OF NORMAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—The potato crop of the Province of Quebec this season was only about 50 per cent of normal. Potatoes from different sections of the Province are selling at from 80c to 90c per 80-pound bag in the local market. New Brunswick potatoes command $1 a bag.

JOBLESS RELIEF SURVEY PLANNED BY SENATE GROUP

Woods and Payne, Red Cross Head, to Be Questioned Among Others

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The Senate Appropriations Committee opens its investigation of unemployment relief problems Jan. 6. Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, and John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, will be first to be questioned. The survey was authorized by a resolution introduced by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin.

At the same time, a series of radio addresses by prominent women was announced by the women's division of the President's committee. The talks will be radiocast Tuesday and Friday afternoons, beginning Jan. 6. The speakers will emphasize the progress women have made in helping solve the world's problems, the leading rôles they are playing today in community and national affairs, and the work they are doing and can do to stimulate business and industry. They will discuss industry and labor, employer and employee, the women of leisure and the woman who has a job, women in social and industrial organizations, women's responsibility in regard to children and other subjects.

Mrs. Arthur Woods, wife of the committee head, will be the first speaker. Others will include Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, Miss Florence Thorn, Miss Mary E. Dillon, Mrs. John F. Sipple, Miss Marion McClench, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. Robert E. Speer and Miss Anne Morgan.

A 100 per cent increase in public construction in 1931 over that of 1930 is being urged by the Associated General Contractors of America, Edward J. Harding, managing director of the association has announced. The association is convinced that such an acceleration of public works construction is the most practical way in which to speedily bring about a business revival, he states.

Reports from unofficial surveys indicate that there is more than $4,500,000,000 worth of major public improvements needed in the United States, the Associated General Contractors are informed. This total constitutes a potential volume of public works construction more than double its actual volume in 1930, Mr. Harding points out, and if the major portion of it can be brought under contract during 1931 the construction industry undoubtedly will be able to lead general business back into a normal year.

Mrs. Dickson to Help With Women's Division

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Alice M. Dickson, who piloted thousands of European children home from enemy countries in 1914, and spent most of 1918 in a French village within sound of the firing, has put her shoulder to the wheel in the women's division of the President's employment committee.

She will work now with Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, her fellow-student at the University of California. She will take command of the division when Dr. Gilbreth goes into the field.

Among the Americans Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Hoover called together after war broke in 1914 were Mrs. Dickson and her husband, a mining engineer. They took posts on the American relief committee. When Mr. Hoover was called back to the United States two years later, Mrs. Dickson moved up from the office of secretary to the post of Mrs. Hoover had filled, the chairmanship.

$30,000,000 Construction Planned by Power Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—A $30,000,000 construction program for improving its facilities in New York State during 1931 was announced Jan. 1 by the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation in its weekly broadcast.

The budget provides appropriations totaling $21,300,000 for the building of transmission and distribution lines and substations. Among others, hydroelectric plant construction is allotted $4,165,000 and steam-electric plant construction $2,700,000. During 1930 the company spent $45,000,000 for construction.

BOOK TO AID JOBLESS

NEW YORK—The Women's City Club of New York has issued a booklet entitled "Where to Seek Help," listing organizations prepared to render every type of assistance that may be needed by individuals and families in the present emergency.

New Waldorf-Astoria Almost Ready to Reign Among Great World Hotels

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, whose twin towers will soon be among the most distinctive architectural features of the exclusive Park Avenue district, will include elaborate facilities for conventions, exhibitions, banquets and other social functions. The scaffolding which still hides towers and setbacks will be cleared away within a few months, it was said, and the official opening of the building has been set for the latter part of 1931.

Four floors in the building, the first, third, fourth and eighteenth, will be devoted to facilities for private and public gatherings, Lucius Boomer said in the first public announcement he has made of the preparations for entertainment in the new structure.

Special accommodations will be provided for small private parties of 20 persons or fewer, the announcement said, as well as for larger assemblies up to 4000 persons. More than 50,000 square feet of exhibition space will be available in various rooms which may be used separately or in combination.

The grand ballroom will provide the most elaborate and formal entertainment accommodations in the building. Rising to a total height of 44 feet, from the third to the seventh floors, it will adjoin the grand ballroom foyer, the Astor gallery, the jade ballroom, the jade ballroom foyer and the west foyer. The arrangement will be such that each of these halls may be used separately or in combination with adjoining rooms.

A semicircular stage platform at the northern end of the grand ballroom will be large enough to hold a full-sized symphony orchestra. Around three sides of the ballroom at the height of the fourth and fifth floors will be two tiers of balconies and boxes suitable for dining or for spectators watching functions on the floor of the room. The equipment will include a large orchestral organ and a full theater-size movietone and technicolor apparatus.

Twenty-seven passenger and service elevators, rising immediately from the main entrances of the hotel, will serve the grand ballroom floor. Special private entrances to the various rooms will be provided from Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, so that persons attending functions need not enter either the main lobby or the other hotel elevators.

Episodes from "Don Quixote" by the distinguished Spanish mural painter, Jose Maria Sert, will form one of the most notable decorative features in a main dining room on the first floor. A roof garden with terraces having a total length of 260 feet will extend along the entire front of the hotel on the eighteenth floor facing Park Avenue. The air in the principal public rooms will be kept at an even temperature in summer and winter by means of a special cooling, dehumidifying and humidifying apparatus. A central radio receiving apparatus will be installed from which programs from the leading stations can be transmitted to all parts of the hotel.

San Salvador Safeguards Polls

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Jan. 2 (By U. P.)—Rigid restrictions were placed on all Salvadoreans in a decree issued by President Pio Romero Bosque today, destined to prevent possible disorders during the campaign for President which ends next Sunday when elections start.

All citizens are prohibited from carrying firearms, and no two political factions may hold mass meetings in the same locality on the same day, according to the decree.

During the presidential election itself, which lasts three days, starting Jan. 11, groups of citizens are forbidden to move from one locality to another. Polling places are to be supervised by commissions composed of members of each political party, and each voter will be required to dip his finger in a staining fluid as he votes, in order to detect repeaters.

VOCATIONS WANTED BY ALBION SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Following an inspection of the State Training School for Girls at Albion, the three women commissioners have just recommended that the industries be extended to this institution and that all girls receive some vocational training in accordance with their capacities.

There are no industries there now, but the girls are taught cooking and home economics, and when paroled, are usually placed in families to do this sort of work. Courses in laundry, sewing, domestic science and arts and crafts also are taken up to a limited extent.

Greatest Savings in 88 Years!

HOUGHTON'S 88th ANNIVERSARY SALE

Begins Monday!

Now, after months and months of planning, we're ready with a carnival of values that will make you open your eyes even in these days of lower prices. By shrewd, keen buying, by paying cash in many cases, by careful shopping, Houghton's buyers have been able to beat all previous value records on fresh, new, style-right merchandise! Come prepared to find the biggest bargains in many years! Here are just a few examples of the savings.

$159 3 piece, All Over Mohair Living Sets.....$98
$3.98 and $4.49 Irish Point Curtains, pair.....$2.95
$16.50 Genuine Pigskin Gladstone Cases.....$9.98
$3.98 Pepperell Plaid Blankets, pair.....$1.99
Men's $1.34 Waverly Broadcloth Shirts.....79c
$17.00 94-piece Decorated Dinner Sets.....$9.39
$39.50 and $49.50 Furred Coats for Women..$18.47
$16.75 Spring Dresses for Women, Misses.....$9.98
$1 Burson Fashioned Silk Hosiery.....2 for $1
$5 and $6 Spring Shoes in sizes 3½ to 8.....$3.94
$1.59 to $2.50 Beautiful Silks, the yard.....97c
$2.49 Six Rib Heavy Ash Barrels.....$1.49
$125 American Oriental Rugs, size 9x12.....$69

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25% to 50% REDUCTION

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Fur Coats from $195 Less 25% and 50%
Scarfs from $29.50 Less 25%

Our Custom Department
during this sale will make garments in individual sizes, handsomely tailored in the latest styles, from any of our choice skins, at equally attractive price reductions.

Remember—when you buy Kakas Bros.' Furs, you buy the best.

We
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—sell direct to the consumer
—import fine Persians, Leipzig dyed caraculs and other fine European furs
—specialize in custom made garments and sell

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Once a year—and only once a year—
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stock of distinctive furnishings
at drastic price reductions.

This List Contains But a Few of the Many Remarkable Values Which Urge You to Take Advantage of This Wonderful Opportunity

Examples of Value-Giving Reductions

Rookwood Lamps	20%
All Glassware	25%
All Silver	25%
All Leather Frames	33⅓%
Other Frames	20%
Trays	20%
Noyes Leather	10%
All Other Leather	20%
Desk Sets, leather	20%
All Closet Shop Merchandise	20%
Waste Baskets	20%
Mezzotints	20%

FURNITURE

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Charles of London Sofa covered in Mulberry Frieze	490.00	375.00
Chippendale Sofa covered in Green Sateen	250.00	175.00
Queen Anne Sofa, covered in Blue Frieze	300.00	185.00
Queen Anne Sofa, covered in Green Damask	350.00	265.00
Love Seat, covered in Rust Frieze	225.00	160.00
English High Back Love Seat, covered in Green Brocatelle	250.00	195.00
Walnut Barrel Arm Chair, covered in Rust Moire	285.00	142.50
Cushion Back Easy Chair, covered in Wool Moquette	295.00	193.00
Easy Arm Chair, Brocatelle Tapestry	245.00	175.00
Tapestry Wing Chair with Slip Cover	225.00	110.00
Open Arm Walnut Chair, covered in Rust Tapestry	110.00	85.00
Italian Walnut Bench, covered in Red Brocade	175.00	125.00
Red Lacquer Cabinet Desk	330.00	165.00
Walnut Knee-hole Desk	175.00	135.00
Refectory Table, 80x38, with Iron Stretcher	135.00	75.00
Large Walnut Gateleg Table	110.00	75.00
Round Mahogany Revolving Table	150.00	110.00
Wrought Iron Marble Top Table	200.00	100.00
Venetian Painted Commode	145.00	115.00
Walnut English Carved Chest	260.00	208.00
French Provencal Commode	130.00	90.00
English Walnut Table, Marble Top	110.00	95.00
Chinese Decorated Coffee Table	60.00	49.00
Walnut Queen Anne Nested Table	50.00	40.00
Three-Drawer Dressing Table, draped in Blue Burma Cloth	160.00	125.00
Kidney Shaped Dressing Table, draped in Green Organdie	100.00	65.00
Mahogany Flat-Top Desk	290.00	217.50
Antique Jacobean Chest of Drawers	500.00	300.00
English Commode, Queen Anne	330.00	175.00
English Corner Cabinet	350.00	185.00
Four Antique Spanish Chairs (each)	90.00	52.50
Mahogany Desk, Chippendale	350.00	210.00
Framed Portrait, Countess Caunartin	670.00	400.00
Pair Iron Gates, per pair	200.00	125.00

BEDROOM FURNITURE

	Regular Price	Sale Price
American Acorn four-post Mahogany Bed	70.00	52.50
Mahogany Bureau with Satinwood Cross Banding, size 40½ in. x 22 in. x 38 in.	190.00	132.50
Mahogany Dressing Table with Satinwood Cross Banding	160.00	120.00

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Crotch Mahogany Table, Duncan Phyfe, size 60 in. x 21 in. x 38 in.	230.00	172.50
Mahogany Side Board Sheraton	200.00	150.00
English Side Chair to Match	60.00	45.00
English Arm Chair to Match	76.00	57.00
Hand Carved Sheraton Side Chair	65.00	48.75
Arm Chair	76.00	57.00

MIRRORS

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Italian Gothic Mirror	60.00	37.50
Early American Gilt Mirror	180.00	120.00
Gilt (Straight Bottom) Adam Mirror	120.00	75.00
English Gilt Mirror (Painted Top)	74.00	45.00
Louis XVI Mirror	50.00	30.00
Adam Mirror	66.00	45.00
English Walnut Mirror	70.00	50.00
Blue and Gilt Adam Mirror	70.00	45.00
French Provencal Mirror	40.00	22.50

And Over One Hundred Others Not Listed

DRAPERIES

Four pairs Henna Satin Draperies to floor with Green Embroidered Satin Valances, per pair	90.00	32.50
Two pairs Embroidered Linen Overdrapes to floor trimmed with orange velvet, per pair	165.00	85.00
Two pairs Turquoise Antique Swag Drapes trimmed with tassel fringe, 2 pairs	320.00	220.00

FLOOR LAMPS

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Black and Gold Floor Base	55.00	42.50
Antique Brass Floor Base	65.00	50.00
Black and Bronze Floor Base	40.00	32.00
Pewter Bridge Lamp	80.00	59.00

TABLE AND DESK LAMPS

		Regular Price	Sale Price
Ivory French Tole Base		30.00	24.00
Yellow Crackle Pottery Base		25.00	15.00
White and Black Pottery Base		50.00	25.00
Two Alabaster Table Lamps	each	100.00	75.00
Two French Onyx Lamps	each	90.00	60.00

Lamps and Shades, Formerly $15 to $75 Now $5 to $25

WALL PANELS

Mulberry and Silver Brocade Wall Hanging, size 48 in. by 66 in.	85.00	50.00
Two Panels 72 in. x 80 in. Antique Red and Gold Brocade	187.00	125.00
One Fortiny Green and Gold, size 36 in. by 72 in.	80.00	45.00

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RADIO AVIATION

Literature 'Knocks at the Door

Magazine Writers Now Turn to the Microphone

LITERATURE has given little to radio. Good music has been freely used, but the spoken word has come, for the most part, from unknown studio writers. Slowly but surely audible literature is coming into prominence in radio, since there is a limit to the amount of music most people will take. The field is therefore ripe for the introduction of radio entertainment written by authors of proved ability.

Dramatic sketches are increasing. A serial comedy is the most popular than the Amos 'n' Andy skit. News interpretation by Lowell Thomas and H. V. Kaltenborn are leading in public interest.

Two years ago a man foresaw this trend in radio. He decided to bring to broadcasting the same writing ability that has made big magazines popular. This was natural enough, since he had had 25 years' experience as editor of such national periodicals as Cosmopolitan, Nash's Magazine (of London), Leslie's Weekly, Arts and Decoration, and Theater Magazine. His name? Perriton Maxwell.

Let Advertising Pay

Since talent must be paid for and advertising sponsorship pays for American broadcasting talent, Mr. Maxwell joined forces with an experienced publisher and advertising man, Walter G. Springer. They launched their idea under the name of Radio Authors, Inc.

It is Mr. Maxwell's belief that the public will welcome radio programs of a better type, entertainment which is lively but not vulgar, that is neither slapstick nor deadly dull, that does not assault the ears with infantile clatter or stuff them with aimless chatter and over-stressed commercial ballyhoo. Too many programs harmful to the very cause of radio itself are now on the air, he maintains. The Radio Authors group believes that the men and women who have been supplying the whole country for years with entertainment in magazines, books and on the lecture platform are better qualified to produce radio "shows" than the rank and file of continuity writers.

That writing is recorded insures its permanence and accuracy. In radio utterances are usually lost and often slips get by. Thus the new method of broadcasting by recorded programs or electrical transcription lends itself admirably to the efforts of this authors' group. Plays or readings may be tried over and over again until just the right effect is obtained, even as a writer works on his script many times before it goes to the publisher.

Another advantage of recorded programs is that most authors are shy of the microphone as they realize the millions who may be listening in. Yet these same people do not hesitate to make a record which is heard by only a few and on which no mistakes can go out without being caught and rectified.

List of Authors

It is the plan and intention of this group to cover the whole field of entertainment from half-hour dramas, with a cast of well-known players to talks by noted specialists on golf, tennis, cookery, etc. There will be a series of travelogues by Burton Holmes; a series of adventures in strange places by Col. Alexander Powell; a number of comedies have been made by Ellis Parker Butler, Wallace Irwin and Roy McCardell. These programs range from hilarity to intriguing detective plays, the whole gamut of human interest is run and every taste catered to.

Editor Maxwell, not content with rounding up well-known writers in the American literary field, has reached out and brought such British authors as Arnold Bennett, John Drinkwater, Sir Hall Caine and Congsby Dawson into his fold. He feels that broadcasting will be conducted in the future by skilled and experienced editors, precisely as a nationally circulated magazine is now conducted.

Thus may we look forward to a new step in the advancement of home entertainment.

VOLNEY HURD.

This is the Architect's Sketch of the New British Broadcasting Corporation Headquarters Now Being Erected in Portland Place, London

'Broadcast House' Unique Design

'Buffer Building' Surrounds a Tower of Studios

LONDON

AUTUMN of 1931 should find the British Broadcasting Corporation housed in its new home in Portland Place, when it will feel itself as suitably equipped as its up-to-date brothers in Germany and Holland.

The new building, which at the time of writing is making steady progress, is admirably situated quite near that home of music, the Queen's Hall, and, unlike the present studios at Savoy Hill, is well removed from the roar of the city. The Savoy Hill building was taken over and adapted by degrees; the new Broadcasting House is being built for the purpose of providing the best acoustic regulation and giving proper accommodation for artists engaged in a great national undertaking.

There will be 12 floors in the new building, nine above and three below ground level. There will be 20 studios, ranging from the big concert hall, which will accommodate a full orchestra of 114 players and an audience of 1000, down to the cozy little room from which the announcer gives out the news bulletin. In order to shut out stray external noises, such as the hoots of passing taxis, the studios will be separated from the street by a "buffer" building on all except one side.

Thus they will really be contained within a large brick tower. This tower will be built without any vertical steel work so that the studios will be immune from sounds coming through the steel work of the "buffer" building. This latter will house the administrative and executive departments which will thus be adjacent to, but acoustically separated from, the studios. In order to do without the steel framing the lower walls of the central tower are four feet thick.

The largest studio will be on the lower ground floor and its height will occupy three stories. Besides the hall and artists' waiting rooms there will also be a lounge for the public who come to hear the broadcasts of concerts. Below this and on the eighth floor there will be big studios each of which will be one and a half times as large as the present largest at Savoy Hill. There will also be the dramatic, debate, talks, and other special studios. On the eighth floor will be also the well lighted control room equipped with the most up-to-date apparatus.

The latest inventions for the ventilation of this great range of rooms and studios will be incorporated in Broadcasting House. The air supply will be "conditioned" for both temperature and humidity and controlled to suit the numbers working in the different studios. Every precaution is being taken to make the installation of such necessaries as drainage, lifts, lighting, telephones, bells, etc., as perfect and free from possible breakdown as can be humanly insured.

'Speaking From New York'

How Many People Really Listen-in?

NOW and then these radio ramblings have mentioned, with a bit of a sniff, the broadcasters' claims concerning the size of their audience. Now and then, too, the individual listener is made to feel like a needle in a haystack when a speaker expresses awe over the fact that he is addressing so many million people simultaneously. Is it scores or hundreds of millions? Or is much of this talk mere ballyhoo?

Ballyhoo is the lingo of the barker—the gentleman outside some sort of show (the worse the show the louder the ballyhoo) who strives to shout you into going inside, first giving up only two nickels, one dime, the mere tenth part of a dollar.

* * *

They include those who make millions spill out of their typewriters and into the public prints. They would convince you that better than one in ten persons among all the millions in the United States listen in at a specific time—usually the period that needs the most ballyhoo at the moment. But what are the facts? What is the numerical size of the listening audience at its maximum? Who knows? We don't. We suspect the studios don't. But they talk as though they did.

* * *

There are about 13,500,000 receiving sets in operation, supposedly, in the United States. For the laudible purpose of harking to a message from some great pickle purveyor, assume that every one of those 13,500,000 sets is in operation at the same time. Suppose three pairs of ears are glued to each loudspeaker, 40,500,000 listeners. But how many sets are out of order? How many families owning sets are out of the house? How many are out of patience with programs and thus not listening tonight, thank you? How many sets are tuned in on another station? Anybody who assumes to know the answer to such questions—and to state the size of the audience in numbers is to make that assumption—is a wooer of ballyhoo.

* * *

Shakespeare on the Air

From Miss Ethel Cunningham of New York, one of the company of six who, under the direction of Ben S. Mears, recently completed a Shakespearean series over WPCH, comes this interesting letter:

"It was my impression, and experience proved it, that the technique required for the microphone is identical with that needed for the stage, and beware of any deviation from its fundamentals and principles, of voice, of body, or of mental action.

"When it is remembered that pantomime aids voice, the postures and movements of the body must be worked out carefully, 'to suit the action to the word'; more so, in fact, must this be done, because the eye of the audience does not see the action and reaction of the dramatic personæ.

* * *

"When, in time to come I hope, the microphones are suspended overhead, as in talking picture studios, the artists will have more ease, more freedom, and consequently pauses will be fraught with thought and feeling.

* * *

"As I feel the audience likes to imagine the play on a stage, so I enjoy imagining my audience assembled in a theater, and so hold them in thoughtful, concentrated attention that sees, hears and feels. This eliminates undue vocal effort, which is more easily forgiven on the stage, where the audience often meets the actor more than halfway, but will not on the air.

"Shakespeare on the air is more like chamber music—demands perfect modulation of the voice, and the assurance that technical diction gives for the carrying of climaxes with proper or artistic restraint."

* * *

Miss Cunningham speaks of "pauses." So far as we can listen, pauses on the air are at a premium. Every effort seems to be exerted to fill every second with some sort of noise. Even the pause accompanying the station announcement must be punctuated by a gong or a pianist fluttering her fingers in the background. Pauses fraught with thought and feeling would be oases in a desert of sound. We feel like inaugurating a campaign for pauses on the air. Let's have programs with more silence. Let's have certain programs given wholly in silence. There would be pauses to be thankful for!

The Eveready Hour is no longer with us. It paused some time back, when it stopped giving programs of individuality and began giving just radio programs. To the outstanding programs of its earlier career radiocasting of quality owes much. The passing of this hour gives point to the opinion of David G. Casem of WOR: "The evolution of radio has reached a stage where experimentation in programs has become a thing of the past." But why accept the situation, Mr. Studio Man? A few more experiments, if you please, and season them with a few significant pauses. L. A.

Imperial Pilots

'Bachelor of Flying' Next

AN IMPERIAL school of air pilotage has been recommended at the first annual meeting of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators of the British Empire. The late Lord Thomson, who was the Guild's first master, appointed a subcommittee to examine the whole question of the education and training of professional pilots.

The committee in its report is of the opinion that a central body should be set up consistent with the scope and importance of work dealing with pilots, whether engaged in air trasport, test work or instruction. The proposed school of air pilotage would be a university or college whose degree should be the highest standard obtainable by air pilots, and should denote a thorough training and experience in practical air pilotage and navigation, seamanship, maintenance of equipment, operations, traffic, meteorology, economics of air transport, and international legislation. Only picked pilots should be accepted for the course of one or two years' duration. The school would be open to colonial and foreign pilots. The Guild has already started air navigation classes in London and provincial classes are to be started shortly.

Laughs That Come in Flying

Amy Johnson Tells a Few

London

INTIMATE details of a kind which do not reach the ears of the general public were given by Miss Amy Johnson when she talked recently to her fellow members of the Women's Engineering Society—a body to which she was elected on the day she set off from Croydon on her flight to Australia.

Miss Johnson intimated that she was going to be strictly technical in speaking to a group of women who would enjoy technicalities; and technical she was, until the sheer pleasure of telling her story carried her away, and she drew a series of pictures so vivid that her listeners flew with her over deserts and mountains and seas, sharing with her the dangers and tremendous joys of it all.

Jason, her little Gypsy Moth, was a secondhand affair when he came into her possession, having already flown some 36,000 miles and been in the air some 400 hours; and she had only three minutes' experience of his powers before she rose into the fog of the early morning and headed south and east.

"I think," said Miss Johnson, "that the whole secret of making a long flight successfully lies in understanding all about the little troubles that may cause big trouble, and in watching to see that they do not develop. I had spent eight months in overhauling the engine and bodies of Gypsy Moths, and it had become entirely natural to go over every nut and control and locking device; to clean, to fill up, to test magnetos; and I did these things by force of habit every time I landed after a day's flight."

Mechanical details did not worry her; but she had one worry, nevertheless, which threatened to break her endurance and which she was forced to face throughout the whole expedition. This worry was the pump. Forty strokes of the pump had to be accomplished in order to raise one gallon of petrol into the top gravity tank; and 40 strokes were enough to weary even the most hardened of fliers. But then, as she explained, they had the merit of keeping one awake when, after a night consisting of one hour, the journey had to be resumed at daybreak.

There was another worry too in the constant spurting of oil—some of Jason's inner workings were of obsolete design—which covered not only the wind screen but the flier's face. And there was, too, the dreadful worry of the petrol which insisted upon leaking over the small and precious bundle of kit.

"And you know," Miss Johnson said, "however sleepy you are, it is difficult to forget that your pajamas have been soaked for hours in something that smells!"

Of the dramatic moments of her flight, Miss Johnson made light. All the newspapers had told stories about these things. But newspapers had not been able to record the thrill of seeing the first live desert sheik at Aleppo, nor the excitement of being forced to take off one morning with a wing damaged the day before, which had been repaired by a dozen assistants who, having offered their shirts as being of the only suitable fabric obtainable, had joyfully cut them up, had superintended the laborious stitching of them by a group of Burmese women, and had concocted a dope to cover them which "smelt like the undamaged wing."

Nor could the newspapers possibly know anything about the dangerous occupation of overhauling the engine in the presence of a crowd of Siamese people "no taller than my shoulder," who insisted upon "helping" by swarming over the most delicate parts of the body in their genuine efforts to render assistance. Nor the perils of taking off on one occasion down a narrow road lined with excited witnesses who could not, by any powers of persuasion, be induced to stand back. Nor, on another, of being forced, in place of wheel blocks, to engage the services of a dark gentleman in a British straw hat, which he persistently held on with one hand while holding the plane with the other.

These were details which stood out in memory more clearly perhaps than the really big events of the flight. Little humorous things which, given to a group of friends who would appreciate and understand, made of the whole adventure a delightful and very human story.

This Unusual Photo of Amy Johnson, England-to-Australia Flier, Was Snapped at Bombay.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, JAN. 5

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ Chain). Forty-five minutes. 7:45.

Gypsies Orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Varied hour. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Half hour 9:30.

Mrs. Marguerite Watts, soprano; Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Aria, "Pleures, Pleures, Mes Yeux," from Massenet's "Le Cid," by soloist. Beethoven, Grieg and Wolf-Ferrari by orchestra. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Well-known classics. 6:05, 6:45.

Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Vernon Dalhart and Adelyn Hood; Serenaders Quartet; novelty orchestra (CBS). New barber shop series. 8:15.

Sam Lanin's Orchestra; male quartet (WJZ Chain.) Popular medleys. 8:30.

Abbie Mitchell, contralto; male trio; **Victor Young's Orchestra** (WJZ—T). Negro spiritual "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child" and "Travelin' All Alone," by soloist. 9.

Horace Heidt and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7 NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

"Believe It or Not" (WEAF Chain). Robert L. Ripley, cartoonist-entertainer. 7:30.

"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). Moonlight coon hunt. 9:30.

"Musgrave Ritual" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes adventure. 10. NBC Pacific. 9.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T) 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Edwin Alger, newspaperman. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news. 6:45.

"The French Political Puzzle" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald in his "The World Today" period. 7:15.

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). 8:15.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Service Band

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 6.

Popular Vocal

Premiere of "The Three Bakers" (Fleischmann—CBS—T). Ad lib humor, music and sketches by male trio. Program originates at WMAQ, Chicago, announced by Bill Hay, who introduces the noted blackface pair nightly. 9.

SHIP MODEL MAKERS INSPECT EXHIBITS

The history of the building of ship models, from those made 4000 years ago to the present-day output, was outlined to members of the Bay State Ship Model Makers' Club, Boston, Friday evening, by Commodore E. A. McCann, editor of the Ship Modeler magazine.

Models of the Constitution, Flying Cloud, and a Chinese sampan were among exhibits, as also were tools used in making "dead-eyes" and blocks. The meeting followed a luncheon on the fifth floor of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation building. The next meeting will be held Feb. 6.

Police Pocket Radio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Brought into public notice at the radio exhibition as the wireless receiving set which fitted into a policeman's helmet, this device has now been successfully adapted as a pocket set. Tests carried out at Brighton were announced as completely successful. Made to fit the pocket, Morse messages have been received from as far distant as 100 miles, and messages were picked up by the set carried by an official in a police car traveling on the outskirts of the town. Brighton is shortly to have its police broadcasting station.

Music

Boston Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave its eleventh program of the season in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of Jan. 2. Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 in C major, Lourié's "Sonate Liturgique" and Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben" made up the list.

Arthur Lourié, as Mr. Sabaneev has related in these columns, was at one time Commissar of the People's Music in Soviet Russia. Formerly, we are told, his music was revolutionary too. Then he fell in step with Stravinsky, followed him back to Bach, and now we are assured has developed a style of his own.

He was introduced to Boston by this curious composition "in the form of four chorales," which was heard for the first time in America at the concert under review. The score calls for a little group of wind instruments, a piano, four contrabasses and a dozen alto voices. The style has been based on the ancient plain-song. The names of the four divisions are said to be taken from the Roman Catholic liturgy: "Sequentia," "Cantus Passionis," "Prosa" and "Horæ Passionis." The chorus sings in the second and the fourth divisions. The music does not stir admiration at a single hearing. It is very severe-sounding, and we imagine its effectiveness is supposed to lie in its severity. But the chief impression retained by one listener is that this score contains more plain-song than originality.

There was a delightful performance of Beethoven's very modern First Symphony, and (except for insecurity of intonation in the solo violin) a virtuosic proclamation of Strauss's magniloquent and periphrastic tone poem.

L. A. S.

Four Travel Cheaply

Air-minded parties of four will soon be able to make trips from Manchester, England, in a specially fitted airplane at a lower rate than from any other airport in Great Britain. The rate will be 8d. a mile for parties of four, and the new plane which Northern Air Lines are putting on will have luxurious seating arrangements and a special heating and ventilating system.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:15 NBC, "Child Labor and Unemployment," Herbert H. Lehman, Lieut.-Gov. of New York.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
7:45 "Travelers' Aid Society," Mayor Curley.
8:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Bugs" Baer; Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 "We're in the Army Now."
5:30 Stocks; "Evening Stars" music.
6:00 Time; weather; dinner music.
6:15 Reinhera and Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:03 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Sandy MacFarlane and Chimney Swallows; Ernest Hill, newspaper man.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra, Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 Boston Herald talk.
9:15 Massachusetts Community Chest.
9:30 NBC, Popular dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company: "Camille."
11:00 Time; weather; Bruins-Montreal hockey report.
11:13 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:03 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:30 Walter Woolf in "Curtain Calls."
6:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
7:00 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
7:30 "The Life of Gen. Leonard Wood," Frank Jenkins of the Traveler.
7:30 CBS, Audrey Marsh, tenor; Larry Murphy, tenor; Henry Burbig; Fred Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; reported.
8:30 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Cartorundum Band.
9:30 CBS, "The Direct Primaries—Destructive of Representative Government," Will R. Wood, Indiana.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons: "The Three Musketeers."
11:00 Bruins-Maroons hockey report, Frank Ryan; weather.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

8:00 p. m.—Wongberg's Northlanders.
8:30 Fishermen's Program.
8:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
9:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 4

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, "Stabat Mater," National Oratorio Society.
2:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
2:30 "Famous Faiths"; Rabbi Harry Levi.
3:20 Oscillator test, Sam Curtis.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Sockman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Dusolina Gianniti, soprano; concert orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:00 a. m.—"Air Castle."
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Eighth Symphony (Bruckner).
3:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
3:30 "The Enemy," Westinghouse Players.
4:00 NBC, Coon and Sanders, piano and vocal.
4:15 NBC, Canadian Pacific Musical Crusaders; ensemble; orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Pueckit; sextet; orchestra.
5:00 Time; weather; vocal duo.
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
6:45 Temperature; "Pianologue," John Orth.
7:00 Radio and Television Institute.
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; George Rasa, violinist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick quartet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Colliers Hour; sketches; talks; music.
9:15 Recorded sketch.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 Elmar Hanson, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:00 Time; weather.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Service of the Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—Recorded dance music.
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus; orchestra.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Symphony No. 3 in G Major (Sammartini); Symphony in D, with Horn Signal (Haydn); Serenade-Nocturne (Tommasini); En Saga, tone poem (Sibelius); Danza (Terentella) (Marucci).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio; Barbara Maurel, contralto.
6:00 Earle Nelson, tenor; Funnyboners, male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Fluffettes Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
8:15 CBS, Sigmund Spaeth, lecture-recital.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, "New World Symphony"; Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian soloists and balalaikas.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest.
10:00 Royal's Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Royal Diatones.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine music.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Metropolitan Theater organ recital, Arthur J. Martel.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School Band.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music program.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 Noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
2:00 p. m.—Inaugural address of Mayor Curley to Boston City Council.
2:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. B. Beryl MacMeekin, Grand Rapids, Mich.
George S. Goode, Lancaster, Pa.
Margaret W. Creamer, New York City.
Betty Margot Child, La Jolla, Calif.
Mildred W. Metcalf, Chicago, Ill.
Sara Martin, Chicago, Ill.
Abe Schwab, Paterson, N. J.
Jessie L. Wells, Point Pleasant, N. J.
Samuel L. Schoen, New York City.
John R. Norris, Culpeper, Va.
Ann Gruhring, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Harry Diamond, Woodmere, N. Y.
Harry Diamond, Woodmere, N. Y.
Gordon S. Coupe, Thompson, Conn.
Mrs. Grace M. Withey, Thompson, Conn.
Barney Owings Jr., Owings Mills, Md.
A. D. McQueen, Tampico, Mex.

'Pirates of the Air' Uncovered

Britain Finds Conscience Best Arm of the Law

London

EVERYONE in England is supposed to pay a radio license tax if he owns a set. Those who do not are termed "pirates" in British broadcasting circles.

Recently a Post Office radio detector automobile, seeking troublesome interference, worked in a certain district for a few days. During that time 3000 more licenses were suddenly taken out in that locality than in the same period of last year.

Interference from electrical apparatus, called "man-made static," is a common trouble in all countries. In England, as in Canada, since the listeners pay a tax, some of this money can be spent on sending out cars which can trace the source of the noise and have it stopped. Such cars depend on a loop antenna for running down the noise and this conspicuous aerial is mounted on top of the car. Thus can all listeners quickly identify the radio car.

The Post Office does not pursue an aggressive campaign against the radio pirates. Their consciences, however, make up for this as is indicated by the sudden crops of licenses taken out when the radio van appears.

In 1925 the search for radio pirates started and 5000 persons have been convicted since that time. These convictions are always made public and they, too, result in a sudden increase in license applications.

When outside antennas only were used, tracing down "bootleg" radio listeners was easy. Now with loop antenna and inside aerial sets, plus the fact that there are 3,300,000 radio licenses issued, tracing down unlicensed radio owners is most difficult.

The encouraging fact is that only a very small per cent of all the British listeners are evading the tax. Incidentally, the aim of the Post Office Department is to have a radio in every home. That will automatically end the problem.

Music-less Wagner!

An Opera Becomes a Play

WAGNER'S operas without music! Impossible though it sounds, it is one of the innovations planned by the Austrian radio control company for the coming year. Stripped of their music, Wagner's operas will become plays and as plays they will be presented and judged. The idea is to ascertain how much of a sheer dramatist the great composer really was.

Commendable as this is, there accompanies it another innovation which American listeners will probably not enthuse about. That is paid or sponsored advertising programs. Everything can now be exploited by radio except alcohol which has been excluded by the protest of the Social Democratic representative on the program committee.

Other than the adoption of radio advertising, the Austrian efforts are extremely interesting. The coming season will see Mozart featured, all his 50 symphonies and his piano and violin sonatas being played. Haydn's string quartets and Bach's organ compositions will also be a feature. Modern music will be represented by four symphonies of Gustav Mahler, a recital of his own compositions by Arnold Schonberg, and more and better transmissions from the State Opera.

Manchester Air Progress

Manchester, England, is steadily becoming air-wise and big developments are being projected at the municipal airdrome by the airport committee of the corporation and the air companies using the port. Landing accommodation is to be extended, wireless apparatus is to be installed for the guidance of airmen during fogs, a control tower is to be erected from which the increasing traffic may be directed, and the fleet of Northern Air Lines is to be increased from 16 to 28 machines.

Steam-Cooling Tested

The Fairey Aviation Company has recently carried out tests with a steam-cooled engine. There is no water system, but a condenser in the leading edge of the wing condenses the steam generated in the cylinder water jackets. This reduces frontal area and the total weight is reduced.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
TIP OF T WHARF
LUNCHEON · TEA
DINNER
Tel. Richmond 1775

Cafe de Paris
12 HAVILAND ST. Off Mass. Ave. & Boylston St.
(Our only Boston Restaurant)
LUNCHEON, 75c DINNER, 90c
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, 50c and 75c

RESTAURANTS

ATLANTA, GA.

The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
ATLANTA
65½ Broad St. N.W.
MACON, GA.
151 Cotton Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40th St. 5:30 to 8
$1.00 and $1.25
CLOSED SUNDAYS

GEORGIANS
SUNDAY
Roast Sirloin of Beef
Stuffed Pepper
Roast Potato
50c

DINE AT
The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
In our
English Room
You are assured of the best food the market affords.
Served a la Carte or Table d'Hote
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS
COMmonwealth 4500

MARSHAL JOFFRE, MARNE LEADER, HAS PASSED ON

Famous French Commander Turned Back German Drive on Paris

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—Marshal Joffre, famous French leader of the World War, passed on here today.

Joseph Jacques Joffre came from Rivesaltes, on the edge of the Pyrenees, being the son of a cooper of Spanish descent. He was still in his student days when the Franco-Prussian war broke out in 1870. He immediately entered the French Army and commanded a battery at the siege of Paris. Having had an engineer's training, he went to Indo-China to head the French engineers at Hanoi and later led a French military expedition to Timbuctu, entering the town on Feb. 12, 1894, after a 600-mile march. He became a general of brigade in 1900 and was chief of staff when the war broke out, being made commander-in-chief of the French Army on Aug. 5, 1914.

It fell to the experienced general to face the first attack of the German forces and to meet the onward sweep of the invader through Belgium, Luxembourg and Lorraine toward the French capital. Gallant attempts to make a stand at Liége, Mons, Namur and Charlerol failed, and, with a numerically superior force the Germans pushed on in their encircling move, so threatening to Paris that the French Government had been transferred to Bordeaux, Joffre decided to strike on Sept. 6 and launched a determined flank attack on the German right wing under General von Kluck on the Marne. The Germans were driven back to the Aisne, Paris was saved, and Joffre was acclaimed the hero of France.

The great victory of the Marne obtained for Joffre the supreme command of all French armies, though the long-drawn-out inconclusive trench warfare that followed brought changes in the high command, Joffre becoming technical adviser to the Government, without, however, giving up his title as commander-in-chief.

In 1917 Joffre visited the United States—a few weeks prior to the entry of that country into the war—and was accorded a memorable reception. He and René Viviani then discussed with President Wilson America's participation in the war.

Among the many honors conferred upon the great commander by the French people was his election to membership in the French Academy, which included him among the 40 "immortals." He received the title of Marshal of France in 1916 on relinquishing active service.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

SEATTLE, Wash. — Dedication of the edifice of Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, located in Seahurst Park, this city, was reported and a short description of the building and church organization given in the White Center Chronicle.

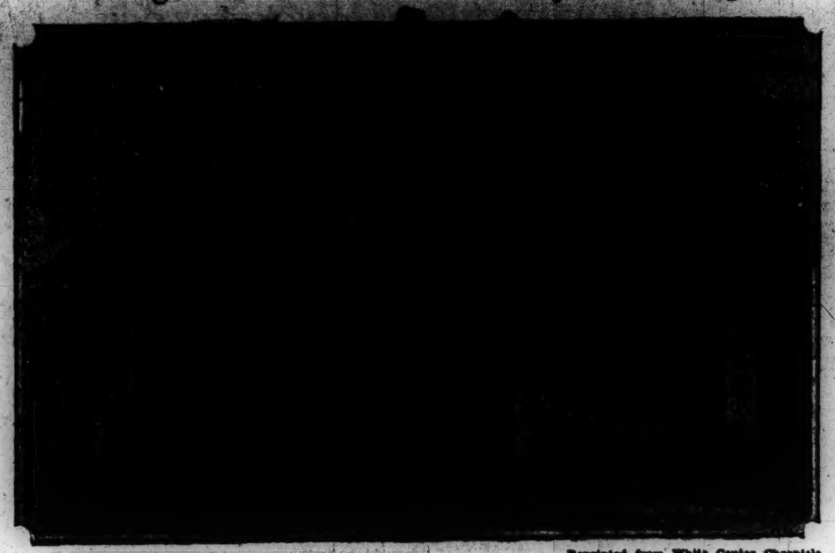
After referring to the impressiveness of the dedication service, the report continued as follows:

"The organization of this church was begun on February, 1920, a society organised under the name, 'Christian Science Society of Seahurst Park.' On July 8, 1923, a church building was completed. In November, 1928, the title, changed to Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, was granted by The Mother Church, and legally effected by the State Department in December.

"An extension was necessary and early in 1929 one was finished. The surroundings of the white colonial structure with green shutters amid trees and beautiful shrubbery present an appearance of quiet, restful dignity.

"The interior finished with soft gray walls, and gray seats; with draperies of rose velvet is almost severe in its simplicity. No plaster is used, the structure being built entirely of cedar. The seating capacity is 200, and plans are already drawn for the addition of a large wing in the future. As is customary with all Christian Science churches, before dedicating the church, it is free from debt."

Designed on Colonial Lines in Sylvan Setting



Reprinted from White Center Chronicle

TENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, SEATTLE, WASH.

PLANET PLUTO IS REVEALED ON LOWELL PRINT

Discovery of 16-Year-Old Record Explained at Astronomers' Meeting

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3 (AP)—Although he never knew it, a photograph made by Dr. Percival Lowell in 1915 at Flagstaff, Ariz., contained, in the form of an infinitesimal dot, the planet Pluto, the existence of which he had predicted.

The discovery on the 1915 print was made only because observers had the famous recent print to guide them.

The print of 16 years ago was shown for the first time before a research group yesterday, at the forty-fifth meeting of the American Astronomical Society. It was among a number of photographs illustrating a paper read by C. O. Lampland, of the Lowell Observatory, on the photographic observations which led to the discovery of the new planet.

It was reported that astronomers estimate Pluto's period of rotation about the sun as approximately 250 years. The mass of the planet was thought to be about that of the earth.

Margaret Harwod, director of the Maria Mitchell Observatory at Nantucket, gave the results of an extensive series of observations of Eros, the small body which comes nearer to the earth than all other bodies save the moon. Eros is the object of hundreds of telescopes at this time because it is approaching the earth.

Miss Harwood reported that the tiny spot of light cast by Eros successively darkens and brightens, changing for two hours and 38 minutes in each direction, and making a complete change in brilliancy and return to the original luminosity in five hours and 16 minutes. From these facts she has concluded that the asteroid, of a diameter of approximately 15 miles, is of irregular shape and that varying portions of it are of materials of varying degrees of reflecting power. She reported that Eros's closest approach to the earth will be on Jan. 30, when it will be 16,240,000 miles distant.

P. M. Millman of Harvard reported on a method he had been working on whereby the velocity of the stars on a line of motion away from the earth can be computed for many bodies. He said that he hopes to achieve this end through comparison of lines in the spectrum of stars at different stages of their movement.

NORTH CAROLINA BOOMS LIVE STOCK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SELMA, N. C.—North Carolina's live stock special started its tour of the eastern half of the State after a royal sendoff by Gov. O. Max Gardner and other state officials who came down from Raleigh to see the unique train, which is to show the farmers of the eastern section how to raise more and better livestock.

President Spends Jan. 1 Shaking Hands; Starts Day With Act of Kindness

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The public, to the number of 6429, exercised its traditional right to shake hands with the Chief Executive of the United States on the first day of the new year. Undeterred by brisk winds, the line, which began to form soon after daybreak, waited patiently until 1 o'clock before the dean of the handshaking corps, J. W. Hunefeld, wished Mr. Hoover success and prosperity during 1931.

But although Mr. Hunefeld actually led the popular throng of well-wishers, as he has done for several years, now his record was somewhat impaired, in the opinion of New Year reception authorities, by the fact that two earlier arrivals had already appeared, breakfasted unexpectedly with the President, and departed before his arrival.

Mr. Hoover injected an unexpectedly personal touch into the usually conventional proceedings. Lawrence Richey, secretary to the President, noticed two shivering individuals standing dejectedly at the portals of the White House as he hurried in for the pre-breakfast presidential exercises, and told his chief about it.

Result—Charles T. Ruby, trainman, and Arthur De Mars, insurance agent, in trepidation and amasement, were led into the early morning official group, which included an associate justice of the Supreme Court and a Cabinet officer, where they not only had the pleasure of being the first of the general public to wish the President a Happy New Year, but were also left in the presence of steaming eggs and bacon. And last, but perhaps not least, were spared several long and chilly hours in the line outside.

The line this year contained 500 more persons than a year ago showing that, though Senators and Congressmen may criticize, the President has at least lost no popularity with the people of the capital city.

Beside the public reception in the afternoon Mr. Hoover spent an hour of the morning receiving the diplomatic corps, prominent members of the judiciary, members of both branches of Congress, of the military services and of the executive departments of the Government. In short, Mr. Hoover spent Jan. 1 greeting everyone who chose to take his or her chances in the long line of those wishing him well as he faces the long list of problems which 1930 left unsolved.

ITALO-FRENCH PACT MAY HOLD TILL JAN. 19

ROME (AP)—The Italo-French naval construction holiday, arranged last summer, ended officially Dec. 31. However, resumption of building in the near future is regarded here as unlikely.

It was guardedly admitted that the recent visit of Robert L. Craigie, naval expert of the British Foreign Office, to Rome and Paris resulted in a sort of "gentleman's agreement" for a continuation of the holiday at least until after the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations Jan. 19.

Ur Finds Bear Out Bible Flood Story; Relics of Early Race Seen at Harvard

(Continued from Page 1)

other that of the al-Ubaids, who inhabited the river valley before the Sumerians came into it.

Testimony of Flood

Archæologists agree that only a flood of dimensions unparalleled in Mesopotamian history could have deposited such a bank of clay as separated the two types of civilization, and such a flood is recorded by Sumerian analysts as having happened at a period which agrees with the evidence of the flood found at Ur. The pre-flood pottery was of biscuit color, painted with brown lines, and showing thumb marks and other irregularities which prove it was made by hand, while the pottery after the flood shows a survival for a short time only, of the old. The pots of the period following the flood are poorer than before; they show the last stages of what had been remarkable workmanship.

This difference can be easily seen in the Fogg exhibit, where the contrasts are markedly shown.

The Fogg exhibit, while not containing all the wealth of material unearthed by the expedition, much of which remained in the Bagdad Museum and in the British Museum in London, shows relics of all the different civilizations uncovered, and particularly that of the Third Dynasty.

According to Sumerian annals, some cities did survive the flood, and though Ur is not mentioned in them, the fact that it lies rather high and that burnt brick has been discovered in its ruins makes its survival probable. The Sumerians who survived were able not only to develop their own civilization uncontaminated, but also to occupy the empty lands to the north.

From the graves of the kings of Ur, come the most interesting articles shown in the exhibit. Here were found relics of a civilization centuries older than that of the Egyptians, apparently surpassing it in art and craftsmanship. One striking piece is the statue of a "ram caught in a thicket." Made of pure gold and lapis lazuli, and mounted on a small oblong base, decorated with silver plate and mosaic in pink and white, the ram stands erect on its hind legs in front of a tree, or bush, to which its forepaws are bound with silver chains; the leaves and flowers of the golden tree stand out on either side, perfect in the most intricate detail. The Bible tells of a "ram caught in a thicket," but the statue is thought to have been made fully 1500 years before Abraham's day.

In the same pit with the ram were found four finely carved lyres, believed by Professor Woolley to represent an early attempt at harmony with instruments. From one there projected a splendid head of a bearded bull in gold. The second lyre had a silver cow's head in front of the sounding box; a third, also of silver, was in the form of a high-prowed boat, upon which stood a statue of a stag; the fourth, of wood, had two copper statues of stags. It is thought that the sound of the instrument is compared to the bellowings of the respective animals, possibly the bull denoting the base, the cow the tenor, and the stagg the alto.

Hair Ribbons of Queen

In one of the pits, evidently the tomb of a queen, much jewelry and fine gems were uncovered, hair-ribbons of gold were found. Only a single silver ribbon was unearthed, however, for unfortunately, silver is a metal which ill resists the action of the acids in the soil. In this one case, the ribbon was coiled and evidently placed in the pocket, for the prints of the cloth may still be seen on the coiled metal.

An exquisite golden dagger, with intricate filigree sheath and hilt of gold and lapis lazuli, was found attached to a silver covered leather baldrick, with a large cylinder seal and gold vanity case. A reproduction of this may be seen in the Fogg exhibit along with a massive silver rein ring, surmounted by a bull mascot and probably used on the pole of an ox chariot, found in the tomb of an unknown king.

Twelve pieces of strip gold, found in small bundles, show that these ancient Sumerians had a media of exchange, and they are thought to be the oldest forms of money yet known.

A huge alabaster box, equaling in value and artistry, any of milady's present-day boudoir boxes, huge golden earrings, the size of a small child's head, hair ribbons, bracelets of the purest gold, and beads constitute some of the articles of feminine taste taken from the Sargonid grave of some 2700-2600 B. C.

A written document was found, proving the existence of the founder of the First Dynasty of Ur and establishing the historical truth of the ancient king lists, drawn up by Sumerian scribes and hitherto only taken as a myth, partly because the scribes who composed them attributed to the early rulers a longevity which outdoes Methuselah. This document was in the shape of a small oblong tablet of white limestone, bearing an inscription, "A-anni-pad-da, king of Ur, son of Mes-anni-pad-da king of Ur, has built this for his lady Nin-kharsag." It was the foundation stone of a building, and the most important discovery of the expedition in the opinion of Professor Woolley. It proves the authenticity of the records and the value of the old documents which make up the earliest written history. The building proved to be that of the temple at al'Ubaid to the Mother-goddess Nin-kharsag.

VATICAN CURRENCY SOON TO CIRCULATE

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 3 (AP)—Gold, silver, nickel and copper coins of the new papal issue will be in circulation within a short time, but Italian money will continue in use in Vatican City. The largest denomination of the issue, which will be circulated through an agreement with Italy, is a gold 100-lire piece, worth slightly less than $5.

Through a recent coinage agreement with Italy, the Vatican state may issue as much gold money as it wishes, coins of other metals up to 1,000,000 gold lire each year for five years, and thereafter 20 per cent less for five years, with three-fourths of the coinage in the second period to be in silver.

BRAKE TESTER CLAIMS GET PATENT AWARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Announcement was made today of the award by the patent office of a patent covering basic claims in the brake tester field. This has been a subject of controversy five years.

The award was made on claims of Graham & Flood, now owned by Bendix-Cowdrey Brake Tester, Inc., and covers nearly 65 patents and patent applications.

135th January Sale of

Pure Irish Linen Huck Towels

Manufactured on Our Own Looms in Belfast, Ireland

NOT content with even the finest available values in pure linen towels we have purchased our own modern automatic looms. These are set up in one of the finest Belfast mills and are running full time.

We pay a small charge for space and power only, the *operation of the looms* being entirely under *our own control*. The result is obvious . . . exquisite designs, created specifically for our own discriminating clientele . . . excellent quality and finest workmanship, even to the hand drawn hemstitching on the ends, and at a *saving of the manufacturer's profit.*

The size is 18/32, and the border designs, worked out in lustrous damask on all four sides are Foliated Scroll, Adam, Chrysanthemum, and Aragon—of modern Spanish influence.

Regularly 79c

Sold freely at $.79 these towels are priced, for this January Sale each . . .

50c

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IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"

January Clearance Sale of

Ivy Corsets

All-in-Ones Bandeaux Underwear

IVY CORSET SHOP

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SAVE ~ 20% on all Jewelry

LADIES WATCH BRACELET 2.00

JEWELRY WATCH CLOCK REPAIRING

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All-wool Flannel Robes at $4.95

regularly $7.95

FOR those penetrating little breezes of a wintry morn's arising, we recommend the woolly warmth of these slim, trim robes of all-wool flannell The one sketched below comes in blue, green, rose, orchid at $4.95 instead of the regular $7.95 price.

Hancock 6600 for phone orders!

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ENTERS ITS SECOND PHENOMENAL WEEK AND PRESENTS

The Greatest Values In Fine Furs New Englanders Have Seen In Years

That the public know and appreciate *true* value was emphasized by the sensational response to the items offered during the first week of this history-making event. At Kakas' these are the days when your investments pay a large return—We frankly admit that it will probably be a long time before conditions will again allow us to offer the concessions which prevail in this sale. *Now is the Time to Buy Furs*—and Kakas quality, prices and tremendous selection, proclaim that *The Place to Buy is at Kakas'.*

80 FINE FUR COATS *reduced* 50%

Four-score of Kakas-made garments in such popular and handsome furs as Japanese Mink, Alaskan Seal, Muskrat, Baby Seal, Wombat, American Bobtail and many others. Saving 1/2 on Kakas-made Fur Coats is an opportunity worthy of instant action. Compare these coats with *any* or *all* others. Note the magnificent skins, the beautiful yet durable linings. Withal, observe the nicety of workmanship—it has taken 73 years of experience to make such garments. They reflect the deft skill of our own trained craftsmen.

130 FUR SCARFS *reduced* 25% to 50%

Fox of all types—Marten—Sable—Fisher—Mink—Squirrel and Ermine—all are included in this drastic reduction. We absolutely believe that the prices on these Scarfs, quality considered, will not be approached again in years.

30 SILVER FOX SCARFS *Reduced* 50%

FUR COATS MADE TO MEASURE

25 to 35% Reductions

Actually *Thousands* of Skins to Select From

Charge Accounts Solicited—10 Payment Plan—Furs Sent to Your Home for Comparison

EDWARD F. KAKAS AND SONS, Inc.

93 and 95 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

KAKAS BUILDING

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Art From East London

By FRANK RUTTER

London

EXPERIENCED observers have often remarked that under present conditions there is more hope of good vital painting coming from the ranks of amateurs than from students of the orthodox art schools. Evidence for this theory may be found in the number of distinguished modern artists—for example, Gauguin and Van Gogh among painters, Bone and McBey among etchers—who began earning their livings in other walks of life and started practicing art as amateurs. It is a fair deduction that the painter, like the poet, is born and not made, and that training forms but a small part of the equipment that makes for genuine and lasting success in art.

We have recently had in London a remarkable proof of the vitality of the amateur. Profound disappointment has been caused by the poor shows put up this autumn by two of our best-known professional bodies, the London Group and the New English Art Club, both recruited from former students of art schools in London and Paris. On the other hand, a chorus of critical appreciation and admiration has greeted the exhibition of paintings by a group of amateurs in East London.

The East London Group, formed a little over a year ago, consists of a number of young men who earn their living as artisans. The one professional among them is John Cooper, president of the group, a former student of the Slade School who in recent years has been teaching at an art school in the East End. Cooper gathered round him a number of young men, plumbers, carpenters, and the like, and gave them some informal instruction in evening classes. W. R. Sickert, A. R. A., paid helpful visits, giving these artists advice and encouragement, and lent them a few of his own pictures to give a send-off to their first exhibition in the West End of London. That exhibition was a conspicuous success, and revealed the existence of a hitherto unknown group of highly promising artists.

Genuine Merit

That was a year ago, and the second exhibition of the group, at the Lefevre Galleries (1a King Street, St. James's), more than fulfills all the promise of that initial effort. Without the assistance of Sickert or any other "arrived" artist, the East London group has got together a collection of 90 paintings, and of almost every exhibit it may be said that it shows genuine merit of some kind.

Collectively the exhibition makes a good impression by its obvious sincerity and the absence of any kind of artificiality. Instead of trying to show how clever they are, or how well they are acquainted with the latest "ism" in fashionable art circles, the members of this group are content to paint straightforwardly the things they know, chiefly exteriors and interiors in East London, and interpret these to us in a capable, appealing and personal manner. W. J. Steggles, for example, finds inspiration in railway lines and canals, and in "Stratford Signals" and "The Canal Bridge" he shows two delightful pictures distinguished by clear, limpid color, effective design and an intensity of vision that makes us realize the beauty the artist has found among surroundings which might appear drab to the unthinking. Similarly his colleague, Henry Silk, finds exquisite beauty in humble interiors. In his titles, "Hat on Table," "The Wireless Set" and "Old Fireplace," we get some idea of the ordinary objects in ordinary rooms which he touches to beauty by the tenderness of his handling, his subtle sensitiveness to the values of light, his power of arrangement and his feeling for color harmony.

Sincerity and Craftsmanship

Perhaps because they are artisans, these painters are all careful in their craftsmanship; there is nothing slapdash in their work, but the pigment is put on the canvas reverently, deliberately, and with a sense of what is fitting. But rightly they seem to take this careful craftsmanship as a matter of course, using it not for any egotistic display of their own ability, but to express some unexpected beauty they have found in something they have seen. Elwin Hawthorne finds this among the rich color and clean definition of architecture in "High Street, Bow," and equally in the gray mystery produced by "Fog at Clapton." A. Turpin finds it in the character and massing of a group of "Sandwich Men"; William Coldstream, in a twilight vision of humans and animals at "The Lion House" in the Zoo.

Here we see the genuine responses of a group of painters to the contemporary life around them, practically uninfluenced by anything other artists have done or are doing in London or Paris. These pictures are "real" in a way rarely seen at exhibitions. They are well painted, but that is not their only merit; they are sincerely painted, and that is something much more valuable. They are human documents, each one of them commemorating a search, a discovery and an achievement: a search for some beauty in modern life that compensates for what is less pleasing, a discovery of where that beauty may be found and of what it consists, and an achievement in placing that discovery on record in such a way that at least some part of the emotion originally felt by the artist is passed on to and shared by the spectator. That is what these amateur artists in East London have succeeded in doing; and of how many professional painters can so much be said?

Finally, a culminating proof of the modesty of these artists may be found in the price list. Apart from John Cooper, whose larger figure paintings have a sprightliness and light color charm of their own, none of the exhibitors prices a picture above 20 guineas; many delightful little paintings may be bought for 8 or 10. Of course they are selling well, and this remarkable exhibition at the Lefevre Galleries is achieving the success in every way that it thoroughly deserves.

Rubber-Cuts

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE wood engraving and the woodcut have long since strayed from the domain of book illustration, where by right they belong and now adorn our walls instead of a page of print. The same thing has happened to the more recently invented linocut, and its popularity for purposes of interior decoration has grown very rapidly. This is the age of reproduction. No one now need live surrounded by bare walls because original works of art are only for the few. The print taken from the artist's hand-cut block—and as often as not "pulled" by the artist himself—is the next best thing to an original drawing or painting. In a certain sense it is an original, for the block may have been worked on by the artist between prints.

Any new process of print-making and any new development in this branch of art will arouse much interest among art lovers. It will be particularly important, however, to the small collector. All such will enjoy a visit at present to the Claridge Gallery, where George Nicholson is showing the results of a new method of producing color-prints. Instead of the usual wood or linoleum blocks, Mr. Nicholson works on blocks of solid rubber. These he hand-cuts in broad and simple designs and prints from, using water colors of a limited range of color, but singular purity of tone. A handful of his experiments in this new medium is on exhibition at present, with some of his drawings, water colors and gouaches. It is the first exhibition of rubber-cuts to be held in London.

Rubber as a basic medium for color printing has some advantages over both the wood and the linoleum block. It is possible to take as many as 200 prints from the rubber block without that marked and progressive deterioration in quality which is inevitable when a large edition is printed from wood or linoleum. The lines remain unblurred no matter how many times the block is used, and the color prints as cleanly on the last batch as on the first. Indeed, there is no reason why any edition of rubber-cuts should be limited. For commercial reasons, of course, the block has to be destroyed eventually, but it remains unimpaired to the end. Thus rubber-cuts can be sold at very moderate prices. This is one of the reasons why the new process is likely to recommend itself to both artists and public. Another reason is Mr. Nicholson's contention that rubber-cuts "are far more faithful to the artist's original than is possible when either of the older processes is employed." This follows, in his opinion, from the fact that the block shows no signs of wear and tear no matter how often it is used.

The similarity in texture and tone between Mr. Nicholson's studies in gouache (which is a way of painting in opaque colors which have been ground in water and then thickened with gum or honey) and his colored rubber-cuts is marked. A pleasant matt surface and clearly defined patches of unmodulated and vivid color are common to both. Subject and method of treatment in the rubber-cuts were attractively simple and unsophisticated. Amusing designs using ducks and geese, penguins and other familiar objects as motifs were built up in three or four high-pitched colors. The most ambitious in conception was printed on a paper-thin sheet of pale wood, and the lines were emphasized with India ink. It showed a madonna and child, and had something of the daintiness and charm of the china figures of the same subject sometimes seen in collections of peasant pottery.

F. R.

Of Many Things

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

Hudson River Bridge

EVERY week it is becoming more evident that the Hudson River bridge now building between upper Manhattan and New Jersey is to be one of the most graceful of spans. The proportions of the towers and the cables are so balanced that the whole effect is of slender, taut efficiency. The roadway stringers were started from either side and are just about to meet in the middle.

New York, Old and New

Manhattan of today, as set forth in 50 lithographs by Vernon Howe Bailey, is contrasted with New York City of half a century ago, as depicted in 50 etchings made by William H. Wallace about 1880. Wallace was an amateur who set down on copper his impressions of various aspects of the city that struck his fancy. Today he comes as a fresh discovery in the Bailey-Wallace exhibition at the New York Public Library print room. This display is made possible by a recent gift to the library.

"The Shepper-Newfounder"

Fox pictures have struck a bull's-eye in the new film comedy, "The Shepper-Newfounder," a touching and humorous story of misunderstandings and reconciliations between a husband and wife, played by Edmund Lowe and Leila Hyams. The picture title derives from the uncertain pedigree of a dog owned by the golf caddy who is instrumental in bringing the husband and wife together. Children follow the story with interest because it is told in terms of motion, with only the briefest passages of dialogue to puzzle them. The youngsters laugh delightedly at the husband's manifestations of bad temper and they respond to the unaffected boyishness of little Tommy Clifford, who plays the caddy. It is like the old days of silent pictures to see a film such as this and Paramount's "Tom Sawyer" which children and their elders equally enjoy. "The Shepper-Newfounder" was made from a story by Stewart Edward White and was directed with nicety of feeling by Leo McCarey.

Henri Rousseau

The first exhibition of the new year at the Marie Harriman Gallery in Manhattan will consist of pictures by Henri Rousseau, mostly loans from the collections of Paul Guillaume of Paris, Paul v Mendelssohn-Bartholdy of Berlin, Alex Voemal of Düsseldorf, Baron Fukushima, and several other private collectors. Rousseau has been described as a violin player in a neighborhood orchestra in Paris, borrowing small sums to pay his accounts, and drawing upon his memories of soldiering in Mexico for the tropical vegetation forms he so often painted. He produced, with slight and desultory encouragement, a series of canvases which, in their candid simplicity and guileless good humor, please through their very artlessness.

The Maya Civilization

Under the sponsorship of Otto H. Kahn, a series of eight lectures on the art and archaeology of Mexico and Central America will be delivered at Princeton University early in January by Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, curator of ethnology of the Brooklyn Museum. The public will be admitted to these lectures.

Joseph Urban

Joseph Urban, architect and designer of stage settings, is in New York for the dedication of the new building of the New School for Social Research, of which he is the architect. The building is in the modernist mode, with a glass front that leans slightly backward to get all possible light from the sky. During his recent stay in the Fox studios, in Hollywood, Mr. Urban designed the sets for six pictures including "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," "The Man Who Came Back," "East Lynne" and "Merely Mary Ann." Mr. Urban is attending rehearsals of the new Deems Taylor opera, "Peter Ibbetson," for which he designed the settings, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The News Reels

The current motion picture news reels contain pictures made under water by Floyd Crosby, views of a storm at sea made on the deck of the Leviathan, the start of 12 Italian airplanes on their proposed hop to Brazil, indoor skiing in Paris, Erwin Rudolph winning the pocket billiard championship, the Paris Opéra ballet practicing, Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden exhibiting his fencing skill at a Vienna academy, Amelia Earhart piloting an auto-gyro plane, Niagara Falls in its winter dress of ice, and a visit to the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico.

In Graceful Reverse

Leo Carillo employs a Mexican boy on his place near Hollywood. The other day the boy came up to Carillo and exclaimed: "You know my sister's heck?" Carillo managed to admit the fact. "Well, yesterday she fell in the water up to it!"

Art on Installments

From Baltimore comes a note on the exhibition of 59 paintings by Baron Ernst von Maydell at the Museum of Art. One visitor was so interested in one of the pictures, priced at $250, that he asked to be allowed to buy it at the rate of $4 a week. The secretary in charge was so struck by the man's enthusiasm that he assented.

E. C. S.

Exhibition of Paintings
by
JESSIE ARMS
and
CORNELIS BOTKE
Stendahl Art Galleries
AMBASSADOR HOTEL,
LOS ANGELES
During January, 1931

Courtesy of the Weyhe Gallery, New York City

"Spuyten Duyvil, No. 1," From a Lithograph by Alexander Z. Kruse

The Lithographs of Alexander Z. Kruse

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

RECENTLY assembled by the Weyhe Gallery, New York, is a portfolio of lithographs by Alexander Z. Kruse. Mr. Kruse, a resident of Brooklyn, is represented in the current exhibition of the American Print Makers at the Downtown gallery, and in the 1930 selection of fifty prints of the year. Three of his lithographs were recently added to the print collections of the New York Public Library. He has had representation at a Chicago Art Institutee annual print show.

Mr. Kruse's lithographs present at first glance a solid feeling for form. In "Spuyten Duyvil, No. 1," may be noted the integrity of his volumes, with trees rooted deep in the earth, a boat landing which would be firm under foot, the symmetrical fullness of the foliage, the rude but sturdy boathouse. Noticeable, too, is the balancing of the great curve of the inlet with the smaller echoing curve above, and the opposition of firm straight lines to strong curves. In the background hillside one feels geological heave under the subtle conformations of the surface. Texture, too, is indicated, with light revealing the soft tangle of grasses, the innate character of every individual log of wood, the crispness of the tree leafage.

Balance in a composition is easily tested by inverting the picture. If the values of lights and darks within the main masses are sound, the forms will hold their interest. Such a test brings out forcibly how well considered are Mr. Kruse's transitions of tone, and his sensitive feeling for accents and variations within repetition. The vigor of his stroke is guided by delicate perceptions. His sculptural feeling is most apparent in his figure subjects, such as "Friendly Neighbors," with its sprightly realization of the forms of a small boy who is standing on his hands for the delectation of the parish clergyman. Fascination is the texture here attained by impeded movement of the crayon with the stone picking up endlessly varied dark specks that provide flow of half-tones and glow of high lights.

We note often a strong identification of the life and times in which we live, as in the unctuous banjoist and piano-player in the café subject, "In East Harlem"; in "Musical Clown," with its strong angles opposed to circles and the lighting from beneath in a picture of a top hatted player of a bass horn; in "German Band," a trio of street musicians, whose figures are developed with an analytical knowledge of the service of the parts to each other and to the whole; in "Second Avenue L," with its discovery of the unconscious humor arising out of the contact of strangely assorted passengers; the grace of the relaxed figures in "City Hall Park"; the completely evoked form and detachment of mood in the boxing subject, "East Side A. C."; the genial satirical content of the weighing scene in "Back From the Country," and the contrast of old and new forms in the modern bridge as seen across country that has remained unchanged for a century, in "Jackson Heights, L. I."

Chinese Modern Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The commercial city of Tientsin has the honor of establishing the first museum of modern arts in China, under the patronage of the Chinese municipal government and several Chinese business men. The museum's new building was opened in November, exhibiting loan collections from Peiping.

The initiative of Richard Yen, a student returned from the United States and Europe, is chiefly responsible for the museum. Mr. Yen has been appointed permanent director. He was graduated from the Imperial Fine Arts College in Tokyo, and spent three years in the Fine Arts department of Columbia University, after which he studied for three years in Paris, traveling extensively in Italy and Germany.

Mr. Yen is primarily an art teacher and hopes through the museum to interest young Chinese in modern art forms. The museum was opened before much of a collection had been assembled, but the director has obtained loan collections from Peiping and Shanghai, and intends gradually to build up permanent collections.

At present the museum has three departments: architecture, paintings and drawings, and sculpture. Some beautiful models of famous buildings in Peiping have been obtained for the architecture department, the product of Chinese craftsmen who worked under the supervision of S. S. Kwan, a modern Chinese artist who recognized that Chinese architectural modeling is an art rapidly disappearing for lack of encouragement.

Mr. Yen had hoped that the first museum building might follow traditional Chinese architecture, but the expense of such construction is so great that "foreign style" had to be followed. Later it is hoped to add Chinese style buildings.

The considerable broup of foreign artists in north China has taken a keen interest in the museum, and has helped Mr. Yen in every possible way. The first exhibits included the work of both Chinese and foreign artists resident in China.

The conception of a fine arts museum came to Mr. Yen while he was principal of the Fine Arts College in Peiping. He interested some well-to-do Chinese, who financed a trip abroad, where he studied American and European museums. Upon his return, he obtained the money to construct the museum building and to begin its collections.

A number of Chinese young men and women have already been enrolled as pupils, and the School of Fine Arts in connection with the museum is expected to expand rapidly. The proximity of Peiping, only 80 miles from Tientsin, affords students an opportunity to study ancient Chinese architecture and the art collections in the Palace Museum.

South Australian Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, So. Australia.

While the Spring Exhibition of the South Australian Society of Arts was not exceptional this year, it yet had certain focal points of interest. One of these was due to the presence of works by G. W. Lambert. All eyes were drawn to one picture immediately the gallery was entered. This was Lambert's Self-Portrait, and it dominated by sheer merit. Another arresting note was Lambert's portrait of his son, entitled "The Half Back," full of youthful vigor.

The Melrose prize was awarded to a plaster bust by James Wilson—a realistic rendering of a personality, having a feeling of movement and character. The judges commended George Whinnen's portrait, "A Young Man." The sincerity of the painting reveals great promise in this comparatively new artist.

The Australian landscape prize was awarded to Whinnen's vigorous canvas, "The Quarry." The high, red-brown hill of stone is forcefully handled, a sense of height conveyed by the horse-and-dray team at the base where men are shoveling up the broken material.

In portraiture Leslie Wilkie, director of the National Art Gallery, showed "Granddad," striking for its reminiscent mood and peaceful atmosphere, but not expressive of Mr. Wilkie's best work.

One of the finest pictures in the exhibition was "The Pink Coolie Coat," by Jessamine V. A. Buxton. The texture and lines of the figure were achieved with grace and decision. Margery Withers had the distinction of having her delightful little study, "The Modeler," purchased by the trustees of the National Art Gallery. Another purchase by the gallery was a vase, Antoinette, by Mamie Vanner.

The seascapes were not so impressive as in other years but there was a fine sweep in "Petrel Cove," by Richard Waden, showing the expansive ruggedness of the southern coastline, and the never-ceasing romp of the sea. The veteran James Ashton was represented by "The Great Australian Bight," that majestic spread of rolling water, by "The Wreck and Afternoon, Noarlunga."

There was a warmth of Australian atmosphere about John Rowell's "Harvest Time," where the scene was bathed in a rosy glow of full summer. "The Settler's Cottage," by J. Salvana, was strong in rugged composition, but there were broader touches less effective. Springtime beauty was the theme of a painting by Richard McCann. Conspicuous, too, was Salvana's "While the Spokes are Turning Slow," a vigorous rendering of a team working in the back country.

Noteworthy among landscapes by a South Australian artist was "Lengthening Shadows" a finely balanced country scene, by L. H. Howie, director of the School of Arts. "Early Spring, Trafalgar Square," by Dora L. Wilson, was a well-designed subject, though there was more merit in her "Malingerer." W. D. Knox's "Little Dock, Melbourne," expressed the smoky industry of the quayside. His impressionistic color touches were managed with restraint. The old mill at Goolwa, on the River Murray, a link with the romantic past, has always been a favorite theme with artists cherishing a love for historic atmosphere, and Leslie Wilkie has given an excellent representation of this quaint bend in the mighty stream.

'Five Star Final'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A. H. Woods presents Arthur Byron in "Five Star Final," a melodrama by Louis Weitzenkorn, beginning Dec. 30, 1930, at the Cort Theater. Staged by Worthington Miner.

This exposure of the methods of certain tabloid newspapers shows the mischief that may follow upon the invasion of private lives in the search for scandalous articles that promise to boost circulation. Mr and Mrs. Townsend are so tortu by the knowledge that the New ork Evening Gazette is starting a serial story about a 20-year-old scandal in her past that they make way with themselves. These consequences prey upon the conscience of the Gazette's managing editor, Randall. He denounces the owner of the paper, Hinchecliffe, and is discharged. Hinchecliffe tries to defend his policies with the phrase, "A great newspaper is bigger than any individual." But the affair gets under even his skin and he goes off to Europe for a smug vacation of forgetfulness in a tour of the cathedrals.

On the whole, this play has an air of sincerity, indignation. To some persons "Five Star Final" will be distasteful, and to be avoided, because of words and incidents arising out of its scandalous topics. At other times this play strikes firmly the balancing note of civilized behavior.

Now that the first night agitations are passed, Mr. Byron should give one of those vital and sustained performances for which he is known. Burton Churchill's soft Hinchecliffe surely should have more iron. Others in the long cast include Merle Maddern, Malcolm Duncan, Frances Fuller, Alexander Onslow and Helene Sinnott.

The story-telling method imitates the motion pictures by means of a central revolving stage which is flanked by small revolving stages, enabling the action to proceed continuously as the lights are shifted from one scene to another. The good prospect this exciting and significant play has of succeeding should be increased by omitting a number of cheap laughs and jolts, and dropping several incon.sequential scenes, all of which slow up the main story's movement.

E. C. S.

'The Truth Game'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Lee Shubert presents "The Truth Game," comedy by Ivor Novello, at the Ethel Barrymore Theater beginning Dec. 27, 1930. The cast:

Rosine Browne	Phoebe Foster
Max Clement	Ivor Novello
Sir George Kelvin	Gerald McCarthy
Harris	Gwen Day Burroughs
Evelyn Brandon	Billie Burke
James Hubbard	Burton McEvilly
Atkins	Jean Fullerton
Lady Joan Culver	Viola Tree
Sir Joshua Grimshaw	Albert Garcia Andrews
Lord Strafield	Forbes Dawson
Vera Crombie	Dorothie Bigelow

Ivor Novello may easily become a favorite of New York playgoers, as he long has been with those of London. He has that uncommon blending of romantic fervor and wit that was better known in the theater of yesterday. Further, he knows the actor's side of the theater so expertly that he can write, as he has done in "The Truth Game," parts that enable every player in the cast to shine, or at least twinkle, in this mélange of frothy, good-mannered fun that sends the audience away with a satisfied feeling that they have been well entertained.

In this comedy Mr. Novello cavorts as a dashing, handsome and romantic youth who is never listening when the gracious young widow, played with a real air by Phœbe Foster, says "No" to his proposals of marriage. Naturally she is a bit fidgety over this fascinating youth who pops in upon her at the most unexpected times to resume his wooing where he left off. More than that, she loses her fortune if she marries again, according to her husband's will. How this all works out in Mayfair, where wealth and happiness always go hand in hand at the end in these romantic fables, must be left for Mr. Novello's play to relate.

Besides presenting the ingratiating Mr. Novello again to the public, this production brings about the welcome return to the stage of Billie Burke, and for good measure brings from across the seas Viola Tree. Miss Burke plays a fluttering and laughing young woman who collects 10 per cent from all sales made to those whom she steers to a certain group of shops. As of old, the audience rises to her. Miss Tree plays to the hilt a sort of horsey young woman, gawkily out of the running when it comes to coy ways and pretty frocks, as she can wear neither; but through all her grotesquerie there comes steadily the beam of a real personage that captivates the spectators on sight. She has the authentic thrill that her father always sought for in the theater.

To Sell Danish Collection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Much concern is felt in Copenhagen at the decision of Count Moltke-Bregentved to sell his palace in Copenhagen and the collection of paintings it contains, which has been in the possession of the Moltke family for many generations.

The Danish National Gallery has the option of selecting six paintings at the nominal aggregate price of 150,000 Kr. ($40,000). These are a Rembrandt ("Portrait of an Old Woman"), a Rubens ("The Monk"), a landscape by Hobbema, a hunting scene by Simon Kick, the "Eudamides Testament" by Poussin, and the "Boy and the Applewoman" by Metzy. There are other paintings which, it is felt, ought to be secured for the Danish National Gallery, especially some of the Dutch and Flanders school.

An Evening at the Chinese Theater

By KENNETH E. FOSTER

THE Chinese theater—there is romance in its very name. It starts the fancy into prismatic gyrations, swirling colors; gorgeous heroes, scheming, gorgeous villains; trembling red pompons, long pheasant tails; swaying beauties, coquetting maids; earnest students, dignified age, stately royalty; all surge forth in an effulgent mélange.

To those who never have hurried along the hutungs of Peiping under the brilliant light of the moon, or splashed more carefully along a drenched thoroughfare, snug in a closed rickshaw, to the small twisted street that hides youur favorite Chinese playhouse from view, an evening of Chinese opera often leaves them annoyed, or strangely wondering. A description of its native environment will perhaps carry one back into the ages, across oceans, and enable one to realize something of the charm of this unusual institution.

Durable Playgoers

The small, angular playhouses, and even the newer and larger ones, are found rather uncomfortable by the Occidental. But no thought of fatigue disturbs the Oriental enthusiast, as he sits on a wooden bench scarcely four inches wide. The typical playhouse itself is devoid of all claims to beauty, except that which flowers on the square, projecting stage proper or glows from the overhanging balcony peopled by charming elegants in precious brocades. The main floor is paved with stone, and is generally reserved for men only. In any case, the women are in a section apart, although at times families will be seen together in the loges, eating oranges and otherwise refreshing themselves during the performance.

The boxes at a Chinese theater do not belie their name, for indeed one feels cramped and packed therein. The refreshments are placed upon a narrow ledge running the full length of the row.

One does not buy tickets in advance (except in some of the modern theaters). When he arrives, he enters the auditorium, selects the place best suited to his tastes, and purse, seats himself, whereupon the usher gives him a program (for a few coppers), places tea and watermelon seeds before him, and argues for a larger tip, then collects the price of the seat. Often, one sends a coolie early in the evening to hold the best place.

And Tranquil

At one time, when I was a guest of a Chinese, we had moved about the auditorium, and had finally selected a place, and were just getting settled, when my rather heavy, and cumbersome overcoat brushed a small handleless cup of tea into the brocaded lap of an elderly Chinese gentleman, who made no fuss whatsoever, and whose countenance showed no emotion. We made the proper apologies, but he, remaining unperturbed, continued to enjoy the play.

We focused our attention upon the stage, with its glaring arc lights hanging down exposed to all; but steaming towels were flying to the left and to the right of us, so fast, sent unerringly on their way by an attendant at the small left exit near the stage, that we watched for a time the other attendants stationed throughout the house catch and distribute them to those in the audience who cared to refresh their faces, knowing that we were not missing any plays of importance, for the star was scheduled for ten o'clock, and these on the stage were but lesser players trying their skill. Soon, however, the persistent attacks of the orchestra, seated in one corner of the stage proper, recalled us to the play in progress.

Topical Allusions

A comedian, with large white painted areas around the eyes, a fake mustache hanging on a wire inches below his chin, was holding the enthusiastic and undivided attention of the audience. His poor, ill-fitting garments but formed delightful contrast to the sharp sallies and quips of his own devising which he was singsonging to them. Allusion was made to an official, or to some political question of the moment, and great was the merriment of all.

Some even indulged in handclapping, used only as a sign of great mirth in China, and never as a conventional expression of appreciation. "Hoa hoa" ("good") is shouted in acclaiming an excellent bit of acting, or a fine sentiment expressed in a play. The comedian, of all the cast, has the green room privilege of speaking what he may choose, or playing some prank.

This special license he enjoys, is accredited to the fact that Ming Huang Ti, the Emperor generally acknowledged as founder of the Chinese theater, is also supposed to have originated the rôle of "ch'ou" or clown, with the typical make-up used even to this day. Having such ancestry, it is small wonder that the comedian enjoys many liberties. Though one may be unacquainted with the dialect, the comic singsong delivery, the personal intimate appeal to the hearer, and the clown's antics, all delight even the Occidental listener.

Ritual of Battle

Before long, and without any lowering of curtains, or change of scene, a drama of military character was in full progress, in which an honest official refuses to cooperate with a bandit chief, resulting in the principal action of the play, a series of perfectly executed, well-timed maneuvers representing repeated attacks and counterattacks. This action comprised circling, passing at each other with their weapons, and the consequent stopping of the blow, and thrusting back at the opponent, then further parries. This procedure finally led to victory on the worthy side.

By a clever trick the honest official, tripping himself and opponent, lands on top, by means of a well-placed side thrust with his foot. This clever bit of acrobatics brought down the house. Ordinarily the one whose weapon rests on top of the other at the end of this exhibition is considered the victor. The Chinese theater should justly be famed for these finished maneuvers, for the actors show agility, ability and poise, as well as many gymnastic tricks in the performance of this exciting ballet.

Often heroines are obliged to military combat, and do so beautifully on "false feet" tiny imitation "golden lilies," made of wood and bound on the foot proper, which causes them practically to walk on their toes, somewhat in the manner of French ballet dancers. This ruse is quite successful, for one can scarcely detect that those quickly moving three inches of embroidered shoe, shown beneath the full trousers, are not actually bound feet, and it is certain that they cause at least some of the discomfort that the real ones would. There are but one or two really famous players in this rôle, as the training necessary to this performance of "chiao" (bound feet) rôle is considered too exacting.

Entertainment for All

The famous are never too proud to be seen at the theater, nor are the indigent too poor to afford the pleasure. The same evening, seated not far from me, I discovered a coolie from our establishment. The days of private theatricals only for the enjoyment of the rich have largely passed.

Loyalty is a favorite subject, and never an evening passes but it is shown in some form or other at the Chinese theater: loyalty to a friend, to one's ancestors, or parents, loyalty of a servant to his master.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Glimpses of Italy's Musical Past

By GUIDO PANNAIN

II

Naples

IT IS not easy to determine dates as regards the Renaissance in the matter of music. As often as not, a confusion is made between the Renaissance and Humanism: hence many errors in the matter of musical history.

Humanism was a cultural movement whose beginning is usually traced back to the times of Petrarch. The urge toward the classical world was one of the first impulses by which men attempted to get back to actualities. In the past, in the culture of the Greek and the Roman worlds, was found the means to satisfy the cravings of its renovated ideals. Humanism strove, indefatigably, to reconstruct, to readjust, all values. It hunted eagerly for the treasures of Old World literature. It brought countless manuscripts and palimpsests to light.

Humanism is but one of the phenomena of the Renaissance. The very term has a fairly wide sense—in literature, in philosophy, in art. It connotes a tendency to renovate all the values of life and to idealize them either in speculative problems or in works of art. Even in the Middle Ages the Renaissance is foreshadowed by things such as the Romanesque style in architecture, and in literature the legend of Abelard and the story of "Aucassin and Nicolette." Conversely, survivals of it are noticeable even at the height of the baroque age.

A World of Gayety

As a rule, writers who consider the relationship between the Renaissance and music stop at the figu[illegible], initial state of the movement, without delving deeper. In truth, the activity called "musicology," with its inadequate allowance of resources derived from general culture, and founded as it is on matter-of-fact technical considerations and on unassimilated erudition, was and is unable to see further.

It is, however, easier to see further as regards the other arts. In architecture, sculpture and painting, the models left by Greek and Roman artists gave a direct impetus and forthwith stimulated the men of the Renaissance to efficacy. But between music and classical antiquity there could be no direct, immediate contact; no old Greek music was available, and moreover, the church and the lay world were striving toward different musical goals. It was in lay music that the new impulse of the Renaissance asserted itself and expanded.

This lay world was a world of gayety, carefree, singing of pleasure, of the beauties of nature and of love. We are confronting Angelo Poliziano and Lorenzo dei Medici. Music spontaneously follows suit. The elaborate rigor of the Flemish contrapuntists is replaced by an even, simple style, in which song predominates. Everywhere easy, pleasant tunes crop up, which are named "Frottole" (jocular songs) in order to emphasize the difference between them and the elaborate polyphonic compositions previously in vogue. They suit the character of the people, they become part and parcel of the merriness of both streets and palaces, they fit in with both whimsical cheerfulness and feeling for nature. The principal composers of "Frottole" are Marco Cara and Bartolomeo Tromboncino. Their music is merry and carefree, and even when sentimental, remains instinct with the childlike unaffectedness of the people.

And it is in the outlook of the people that the whole musical Renaissance lies—music begins to express the people. This voices, indeed, a genuine renaissance, asserting itself in the immediate expression of attachment to everyday life, and beholding, with a delightful, childlike smile, its own reflection in the surrounding nature.

Lute Music

Another element of new vitality is the extraordinary diffusion of lute music. In musical circles of the sixteenth century the principal instrument is the lute. It gives forth no longer sparse, diffident chords as of yore in the hands of the Troubadours, but fanciful arrays of trills, runs and arpeggios; fluid sequences of notes and ever changing colors; a tissue of pulsing vibrations and murmuring pizzicatti and serenading tremoli. Chromatic effects are given free play, and chords group themselves in various ways all across the firmament of luminous tones.

On the lutes were played all the tunes in vogue and the most attractive dances. Old songs whose original words and tunes are lost have come to us in varied transcriptions for the same instruments—songs of the people and songs that charmed the elegant leisures of aristocratic circles.

It was the lute and the viol, too, which generated a taste for solo singing, as proved by Baldassare Castiglione's words in "El Cortigiano": "I always find that singing to the viol is beautiful, because the whole sweetness of it resides in a solo."

Another important factor is the influence exercised by chromaticism on vocal polyphony. Chromaticism is a product of the pleasure-loving people, refined and distilled by virtue of a quest for rare and elegant resources. Altered notes help to constitute a new scale. The new feeling for color permeates vocal music and introduces into the madrigal a variety of new elements which differentiate it from church polyphony so deeply as to lead it toward the melodrame.

The chromatic madrigal exercised a great influence on the further evolution of musical art. Quite apart from passing notes and fleeting alterations, a new harmonic kernel was evolved, consisting of notes related to, and attracted by one another. The bass, which generates and supports the chords, came into being, and with it the melody—a solo melody which no longer is unrelated to everything else and suspended, so to speak, in a void (as was the monody of olden times), but is the expansion of the sonorous medium generated by the chords.

Thence to melodrame there was but a single step. As music—but not as a spectacle—the melodrame originates in the very heart of the musical movement of the Renaissance, which histories of music wrongly restrict to the academic activities of the Casa Bardi, but which rather should be sought in the wonderful blossoming of harmony in the secular music of the period.

[A previous article on this subject was published in these columns Nov. 1, 1930.]

Photograph by Setzer, Vienna

Maria Jeritza in von Suppé's "Boccaccio," Which Had Its First Metropolitan Opera House Performance on the Evening of Jan. 2.

'Boccaccio' at the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

VON SUPPE'S opera, "Boccaccio," produced in German under the musical direction of Artur Bodanzky, and the scenic direction of Joseph Urban, Metropolitan Opera House, New York, evening of Jan. 2, 1931. The cast:

Boccaccio	Maria Jeritza
Pietro	Walther Kirchhoff
Scalza	George Meader
Beatrice	Nina Morgana
Lotteringhi	Marek Windheim
Isabella	Dorothee Manski
Lambertuccio	Gustav Schuetzendorf
Peronella	Marion Telva
Fiammetta	Editha Fleischer
Leonetto	Hans Clemens
Tofano	Max Altglass
Maj. Domo of the Palace	William Gustafson
A Bookseller	Alfredo Gandolfi
Checco	James Wolfe
Filippa	Dorothea Flexer
Pantalone	Gustav Schuetzendorf
Colombina	Nina Morgana
Pulcinella	Ludwig Burgstaller
Arlecchino	George Meader
Narcisino	Hans Clemens

Opera was supplanted for a night by operetta at the institution which Giulio Gatti-Casazza manages, and a grand opera soprano was changed into a musical comedy star. Doubt not that such things can happen at the Metropolitan Opera House, which, after all, is a theater among theaters, and which has all the musical technique, and most of the dramatic routine, too, of Broadway at command. Nor was it a matter of brilliant performers descending to a lower plane than that on which they ordinarily move. What they did, rather, was to draw a secondary type of expression up to their level and make it primary.

The occasion signified a momentary shift of policy, and a happy one, with regard to revivals, for the arists, instead of having the task of bringing back, by sheer force of song, a dull series of episodes written in the big manner—a fortunate season that does not furnish an example, and sometime a name as great as Verdi's concerned—were asked to allow melody composed in light vein to beguile itself into favor again on its own inherent charm.

Operetta, then; and Mr. Bodanzky finding just the relief he needs from interpreting the great classics, just the outlet he requires for that peculiar tendency of his to energetic motions. His quick lift and drop of the stick and his sudden sidewise gesture of the left hand, give the very mark and accent that suit Von Suppé's airs and ensemble scenes. A mistake, that they have kept Bodansky confined to heavy enterprises in conducting, whether Wagner cycles with the opera company or Bach oratorios with the Society of the Friends of Music. Nobody can be properly serious who never hears a gay sound, never listens to a friyolous tune.

A musical comedy star, Mme. Jeritza; and she proves herself the perfect chorus girl, knowing all the paces, all the comic flexions. That probably explains her success as a queen of tragedy in "Tosca." Learn first all about the trivial, if you want to attain to understanding of the noble. With astonishing conviction she impersonates the man, Boccaccio; and that again, perhaps, because she is so feminine. The masculine style of woman often figures with poor illusion in male attire, as witness certain contralto portrayals of Orpheus and Siebel. In more general consideration, doesn't Jeritza know how to stand on a flight of steps; to go up, to come down?

There took place a good deal of singing, of course, in the production and it would be a wonderful town in which all operetta were sung as well. Nearly every member of the cast merits mention for contributing to the brilliant outcome, though one or two had but scant opportunity to show their powers. The sum of the case is, that "Boccaccio" stands for a Metropolitan holiday; certainly a jolly one for the executants, and, to judge by the applause, evidently an acceptable one for the people who attended.

Mme. Betty Nansen, the Danish actress, who has for years run her own art theater in Copenhagen, is about to extend her activities to that part of Slesvig which has been restored to Denmark. She has always maintained tha t high-class theatrical art ought to be made accessible at moderate prices to the less well-to-do people, and has just initiated an ambitious scheme with that end in view. In the meantime she has made an offer to the Sonderjydst (North Slesvig) Theater Union to produce "Ghosts" in any town which may wish to have the play performed, and has guaranteed that no seats shall cost more than 1 Kr. (barely 25 cents), she herself accepting the risk of the undertaking. The Sonderjydst Theater Union, which has a membership of 15,000, has accepted her offer.

Paris Music Notes

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AMONG recent first performances one must notice, at the Pasdeloup Concerts, a "Sinfonia Breve" by D. E. Inghelbrecht, one of the conductors of this orchestral society. This work is presented in the form of three pictures of very different inspiration. It is perhaps a mistake on the composer's part rather arbitrarily to mix such different genres as that of pure symphony and programmatic symphonic poem. In such a case, one must choose, and not make rash incursions into such opposite techniques.

The first movement is dedicated to the composer's mother, and is constructed upon a theme whose notes form a sentimental anagram. That is excellent, but one is not a little disconcerted to see that the second movement was inspired by a sentence from Renan's "Vie de Jesus," and takes us suddenly into Galilee. And is it not a fresh shock to return in the third part, to a picture of childish games, in which the maternal silhouette of the opening comes in. Obviously, if these pictures had been treated as descriptive music, no uncertainty would have remained in the listener's thought, but this is not the case. D-E. Inghelbrecht has treated his work in an attitude of pure music without sacrificing to anecdote or to emotive harmony. The listener is a little disconcerted because he is all the time trying, on the faith of the titles, to realize in his imagination precise visions that the text does not contain.

The fact is, the composer has rather unwisely yielded to the example of Debussy, who at the end of his piano "Preludes" put forward as a discreet and far-off indication, a picture that might direct the performer's imagination. That is why he put the title at the end of the piece and in parentheses: "La Fille aux cheveux de lin . . . La cathédrale engloutie . . . Bruyeres . . . Ce qu'a vu le vent d'ouest." But the position is rather different.

Ingenious Details

Ingelbrecht's "Sinfonia" is written with unusual ability. It is full of extremely ingenious orchestral details. The first part has an atmosphere of intimacy that is altogether charming. The second has an impelling nostalgic color. And in the third in which percussive instruments borrowed from jazz are used with great dexterity, two familiar themes are superimposed in different tonalities in an extremely amusing manner. It is the first time polytonality has been used with so much tact, ability and sense of the opportune.

This work is written for chamber orchestra—a formula that Walter Straram has upheld for some years with much intelligence in some of his concerts. We had ended by believing, since Wagner, that it was impossible to make good music without having at least four horns, four trumpets, three trombones and a tuba. Inghelbrecht has written his "Sinfonia" for an orchestra, comprising only a single instrument of each timbre. It is he, moreover, who more than once has revolted against the absurd habit of conductors of performing the Mozart symphonies with too massive instrumental groups. By restoring to certain classical works the exact volume of sound that they had at their inception, an invaluable service has been rendered them.

Franz von Hoesslin

We have received the annual visit of Franz von Hoesslin, the Bayreuth conductor, who, since his début in Paris, has won a lively success. He has just given with the Paris Symphony Orchestra a series of programs of rather mediocre interest, in which nevertheless he again asserted his technical mastery, and, in particular, that shaded delicacy which, even in the Wagnerian scores, triumphantly upholds an ideal of clarity, logic and mastery that betrays in him the German of the south, which is not far from latinity.

Another visit was that of the Choral Society of Women Teachers of Prague. This group of benevolent artists is remarkable in homogeneity, discipline and musical culture. The voices are very fine. The sopranos especially have a sort of seraphic timbre, the purity of which is striking. But what most forcibly impressed the Parisian public was the splendor of the voices of the contraltos, who in this ensemble form a bass of exceptional solidity, softness and velvetiness. One had never heard such sumptuous feminine low voices before.

The singers, conducted by Metod Vymetall, enabled us to hear picturesque Czech works, but the artists also sang the "Cantique de Pâque" of Honegger and Debussy's "Sirènes." In this latter work, so difficult and usually so boldly performed, they found the means to achieve some pianissimos in the treble that were a positive tour de force. Their success was lively and we hope for the speedy return of this society.

"La Boite à Joujoux"

The Opéra-Comique has revived with a new setting the charming ballet of Debussy called "La Boite à Joujoux." One knows that this fantasy, the plastic part of which had been entrusted to the famous designer of toys, André Helle, caused a veritable fashion in the theater for dolls, tin soldiers, Noah's arks and marionette entertainments of every kind. This amusing formula was exploited most actively in the cinema or music hall, but it is only just to note that Debussy was not a foreigner to this vogue, since it was in 1931 that he gave it impulse.

It is by the new ballet master of the house, the dancer Robert Quinault, that the "Boite à Joujoux" has been remounted on the stage of the Opéra-Comique. He has completely changed the choreography. For the battle of soldiers and "polichinelles" and for the delicious Pastorale he has found ingenious details that had the greatest success.

The interpretation moreover, is excellent, and the audience applauded in particular the delightful Mariette de Rauwera, who once more triumphed with her grace and perfect virtuosity.

An Orchestra of Women

Last year we saw a piquant enough musical novelty, the début of a woman conductor. Mme. Jane Evrard, who is a distinguished violinist, aroused a great deal of interest with her first appearance at the desk. But the orchestra she then conducted was composed like most of the orchestras of today. To give all the meaning to her initiative, Jane Evrard this year has formed an exclusively feminine orchestra. It is only a chamber orchestra, for it is not easy to find women virtuosos of the trombone, trumpet, horn and oboe. But one can thus be present at a loyal and logical attempt. Our conservatories have for the last few years rewarded innumerable women artists gifted with an extremely solid technique. The time is no longer here when woman brought nothing but coyness and easy grace to art. Today a feminine interpretation has a remarkable individuality.

The program was made up with intentional severity. It comprised works by Handel, Couperin, Vivaldi and Mozart. These scores were performed with remarkable seriousness, dignity and nobility. Elegant and slender, Mme. Evrard conducts without a stick. She gives generously of herself, and her subordinates obey her with perfect discipline. This orchestra, as pleasant to see as to hear, obtained the heartiest success and can count on a brilliant future.

The Sakharoffs

The Sakharoffs have passed through Paris, where they obtained their usual success. Three important novelties figured on the program: a "Prelude and Fugue" of Bach designed plastically by Alexandre Sakharoff with a system of planes and volumes and really superior musical intelligence; a fragment from the "Martyre de Saint Sebastien," and finally the Berceuse from the "Oiseau de Feu" carried out by Clotiode Sakharoff in a magical atmosphere, and in a costume that was in itself a charm. These three novelties were very favorably greeted. One again found all the rare artistic qualities which turn the smallest plastic interpretations of these artists into a musical translation of incomparable value.

At the big concerts one must notice an amusing novelty: some theater music composed by Jacques Ibert for productions of the "Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," the famous comedy by Labiche given recently at Amsterdam. With pleasant instrumental resources, Jacques Ibert has treated the dance rhythms of this period in the form of gay parody and has drawn from them a vital, lively orchestral suite which will certainly remain in the repertory.

Stage and Screen Acting

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

SUPERFICIALLY alike in some respects, stage and screen acting differ as completely in their technique as two individuals, outwardly alike, may differ in temperament and character. The two art forms frequently are compared, and the question arises which is the greater. Precedence nas been claimed for the screen, especially before the advent of the talking film, on the ground that, with a more limited means of expression and deprived of the medium of speech, interpretation becomes the more difficult task. But this is a fallacy. As well might one argue that it is easier to drive a pair of horses than one. The act of pantomime, though difficult surely requires less mastery than that of monologue. It is easier to appear than to sound tragic. Many a good artist falls when given a voice to use, and in many a scene, hitherto convincing, the artistic illusion is dispelled at the sound of a false note in the voice, especially in tragedy.

The voice is a delicate musical instrument, and correspondingly difficult to keep in tune. Its introduction into the film has shown clearly the limitations of many famous screen artists. Also, many film artists who possess excellent voices are capable only of certain broad effects, since certain rôles within the range of their voices are beyond the reach of their talents and they never can scale the heights on the talking film reached by them on the silent screen. Their voices limit their range instead of assisting their art.

All this indicates that screen acting is certainly easier than stage acting. And, even if the sound-screen may appear to be the most difficult medium of all, this is not really so; for on the screen, talking or otherwise, an actor has seldom to sustain a rôle for more than two or three minutes at a time. Many vaudeville artists are capable of giving us glimpses of convincing art. Frederick Robson could be so convincingly tragic in a burlesque of "Macbeth" as to make one long to see him play the actual character. But, because he gave convincing glimpses, it by no means followed that he could have sustained the entire rôle. In his character songs, Sir Harry Lauder is capable of truly tragic touches.

Coleridge said of Edmund Kean that to see him act was "like reading Shakespeare by flashes of lightning." But that is surely not a satisfactory way of reading Shakespeare, though better than nothing. It is possible that this explains Kean's fine performances in certain melodramatic types of plays, essentially flashy. An artist who can convince only in flashes can achieve on the screen a sustained effect with the aid of artifice. The fact that much of his timing is done for him renders his art less difficult. Artificial means render many an artist capable of accomplishing on the screen what his art alone could never achieve on the stage. A certain film artist, who has reached the top of the tree, depends almost entirely on artifice and a plastic individuality. Nor is this any discredit in an art where such are legitimate means.

Thus the screen is a combination of art and artifice, where a very limited talent will take one further than on the stage; indeed, it often leads to the top of the tree.

C. F. A.

Stage and Film Notes

Don Marquis is to write an original film story for Will Rogers's use.

Sid Grauman is to make a Los Angeles production of "Once in a Lifetime," the lampoon on the talking pictures now current in New York.

The College Art Association announces a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to be used for administrative purposes in connection with its program of traveling exhibitions, with a view principally to enlarging the field of the association's work among colleges and universities in the United States.

Lily Damita is to have the lead in the French film version of "Romance."

New Spanish Works

By JOSE SUBIRA

Madrid

RECENT activities of Madrid orchestras may be summed up as follows: In the absence of its regular conductor Arbós (who is on a tour abroad), the concerts of the Orquesta Sinfonica were entrusted to various guest conductors, Spanish or foreign. Its programs have been of popular character. The Orquesta Clásica has given many novelties. Its title is to be accounted for by its moderate dimensions, which are in accordance with the tradition of pre-romantic times. Apart from music by Vivaldi, Rameau, Gluck, Haydn and Mozart, its programs have included Holst's "St. Paul's Suite," Goossens' "Miniature-Fantasy," Elgar's "Serenade" (Op. 20) and various short pieces by Percy Grainger, Arensky, Sibelius and Debussy.

There was a large number of Spanish works of all kinds, of which I shall mention only the more important. Conrado del Campo's Overture, "Del Madrid que fué" ("of bygone Madrid"), recalls the times of Ramon de la Cruz's comedies (middle eighteenth century), and is free from the romantic features which characterise most of del Campo's works. An "Egloga," by Julian Gomez, brief, lyrical, proved full of feeling and strongly tinged with romanticism.

Maria Rodrigo—a composer who after studying in Spain went to Germany for further technical education—was represented by his "Rimas Infantiles" for orchestra, founded on popular nursery songs of Spain, subtly and attractively treated.

Of Jaime Paniesa—whose recent works illustrate his "intertonal" theory—we heard an early composition, entitled "Nuptial Song and Pageant," throughout which Wagner's influence predominated obviously.

Turina's four "Danzas Gitanas" (Gypsy Dances), first published as piano pieces, were introduced to us in an orchestral version, which proved to be very effective.

Among the younger composers represented was Rodolfo Halffter, who appears to be more gifted than his brother Ernesto, although less precocious. His "Orchestral Suite" is a remodeling of a work heard some time ago. He began by being a follower of Schönberg, but now inclines to moderation and follows the neoclassic tendency. Manuel Palau, a young composer from Valencia is far more mature, and evinces a stronger sense of the orchestra. His "Homenaje à Debussy" (in which he uses the classical sonata form and the rondo form) is remarkable for its bold modern harmony and rich instrumental effects.

I have kept for the last a work by a hitherto unknown composer, Gustavo Pittaluga. It is a set of dances under the general title, "La Romeria de los Buriados" (The Dupes' Pilgrimage), originally written for La Argentina's Spanish Ballet Company. They illustrate quite plainly the tendency to revolt against certain modern exaggerations which originate in fashions of the moment rather than in any genuine artistic impulse. They are characterized by clear art, transparent melodies and delicate, attractive harmonies—harmonies often reminiscent of de Falla's. Pittaluga is still immature, but has the right stuff in him, and will surely assert his personality as soon as he succeeds in shaking off de Falla's influence.

'The Bartered Bride' in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

SMETANA'S opera, "The Bartered Bride," was presented by the Chicago Civic Opera Company on Christmas night. The enthusiasm with which this masterpiece was hailed by the listeners must have been welcome music to the management, which has had no particular reason to feel elated by reason of the triumphs which waited upon its other novelties—"Lorenzaccio" and "Camille." "The Bartered Bride," while it was interpreted for the first time by the local company was not altogether a novelty to the town; for 20 years ago it had been set forth by the Metropolitan Opera Company, and all the Bohemian colony in Chicago had turned out to do honor to it and to Mme. Destinn, who—a Bohemian artist—was the Maria of the cast. The Czechish multitudes were present once more at this later performance of the work, and their cheers were seconded by those of others who listened to a vivacious work and found it good.

Smetana, when he wrote "The Bartered Bride," had his eye, less upon the important opera houses of Europe than upon his own countrymen, who had accused him of Wagnerian tendencies. It was his determination to show them that he could compose a work that was tuneful and light as well as national in style, and there can be no doubt that he proved his case. "The Bartered Bride" is cast in the older form. There are in it arias, duets, ensemble pieces, dances and the other ingredients that constituted dramatic composition before Richard Wagner showed the world of art the error of its ways. But the skill with which the Bohemian master colored with his music the dramatic situations on the stage, the art with which he characterized the persons of the drama, the charm of his melody, the delightful vigor of his dances, the polka and the furiant, made "The Bartered Bride" a welcome guest at the opera houses of every land.

Performance Good

Egon Pollak, who directed the performance, gave Smetana's masterpiece every opportunity to win success. The Bohemian master set many a subtle touch in the instrumentation of his work, and not one was lost upon Mr. Pollak. The well-known overture, too, was read with scintillating vivacity. Nor was the director's solicitude for the orchestra alone. His apparent love for Smetana's music was communicated to the singers, who in general, made the vocal portions inspiring to the ear.

The principal figure of the opera, the marriage-broker Kezal, was sung by Alexander Kipnis, who entered into the comic spirit of the part with extraordinary gusto. Maria Rajdl, the Marla of the cast, made a charming effect with her part. She is possessed of an attractive voice and the ability to use it to the best purpose; moreover, the singer is young and has notions of acting that are of value. Hans, the young lover who sells his fiancée to the marriage-broker with the fraudulent intention of keeping her and the money at the end, was sung by Theodore Strack. That artist did better vocal work in Smetana's opera than had been heard from him previously; for Mr. Strack has missed some of the important secrets of good vocalization and the winsome melodies of "The Bartered Bride," which asked nothing of force or strain, gave him grateful opportunities to sing with grateful ease. Octave Dua was given the difficult rôle of the witless Wenzel and, for the most part, accomplished effective work with it.

The other rôles are of less moment. In the scene of the last act in which the circus appears, the management of the Chicago Civic Opera bethought itself that, of all the members of the company, no one could qualify for the part of the impresario better than Mr. Ringling. It must be said that that artist lived up to the expectations which had been formed concerning him. His comedy, which included references to Sheboygan—this will probably be modified when the company goes on tour—and the use of a little American slang, was diverting. Hilda Burke, who also belonged to the troupe, sang what little Smetana allotted to her with attractive tone and style and was, as she was intended to be, bewitching to behold.

Miss Garden in "La Navarraise"

Miss Mary Garden was presented in a double bill—Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" and "La Navarraise"—on Christmas Eve. In those works she disclosed something of the former vivacity and energy, which had sagged in her first appearances this season. "Le Jongleur" still remains one of the artist's most appealing rôles, but "La Navarraise" is scarcely worth all the powder that is consumed in the course of it.

At the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Dec. 26 and 27, the symphony by Szostakowicz was the principal feature. The work had been played here two years ago and made a vivid impression, an impression which was deepened at this later interpretation. Mr. Stock also brought forward a novelty in Henry Hadley's suite, "The Streets of Pekin." These little pieces, written last summer when the composer was officiating as guest conductor at Tokyo, made pleasant listening. Mr. Hadley possesses a fluent and an entertaining pen and his sense of color and effect, with his remarkable skill in orchestration, made the new suite well worth while. The orchestra performed Liszt's "Les Préludes" with virtuosity and did well with Elgar's Introduction and Allegro for strings and Debussy's picturesque "Ibéria."

'Peter Pan'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—The Civic Repertory Theater, Ltd., presents "Peter Pan," by Sir James M. Barrie, at the Hollywood Music Box.

Veteran theater-goers will find much of interest in the revival because of its adherence to the version used by Nina Boucicault when she originated the rôle at the Duke of York's Theater in London, Dec. 27, 1904, with slight alterations made later, when Cissie Loftus and Eva Le Gallienne starred in the production. In this form the play makes its first appearance in Los Angeles.

Marion Clayton plays the title rôle excellently, despite certain distinctly feminine traits which she has been unable, apparently, to eliminate from her conception of the part.

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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

American-Designed Chinese House

By VERNON NASH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping, China

SINCE westerners first began to live in China there has been a friendly controversy over the question of the architecture of their homes. It seems a pity to place English cottages or typical American "Country Club" styles in a Chinese setting. Few foreigners feel that a regular Chinese residence is sufficiently convenient and livable, though having attractive features; many consider all hybrids anathema.

The conventional Chinese home in North China is built around three sides of a rectangular court with the south side open. The walls facing the court are almost entirely windows; the other walls are solid, or virtually so. The house thereby turns its back to the cold hard winds of winter and catches the maximum of sunlight in most of the rooms during the bright, clear days which prevail uniformly from September to June.

The living and dining rooms conventionally occupy the larger central section, with bedrooms, bathrooms, etc., in the two wings. The great objection to such a plan is that it is necessary either to go outdoors or to pass through other rooms in going from one part of the house to another. Also the living room has windows only on one side and therefore gets only the mid-day sun. In palaces and homes of the wealthy, the reception hall in the big central section has large windows on the north, but the room is used infrequently.

Weighing all the considerations, Mrs. Nash and I decided upon a modified Chinese style when funds were provided by friends in Kansas City, and elsewhere in Missouri and Kansas, for a home to be built by Yenching University, Peiping, on plans designed by us. Our new home, which we occupied early in September, is U-shaped, has the regular mud-and-tile roof and other external Chinese features, such as carved and beautifully painted brackets under the eaves and a row of big crimson pillars across the front of the middle section. The walls are gray brick; the windows are typically Chinese—many small panes in a conventional pattern.

Arrangement of Rooms

We placed our living room, however, across the south end of the west wing so that it has windows on three sides and affords a magnificent view of mountains less than five miles away. A large bedroom occupies the corresponding space in the east wing, which we shall use in the winter months as a sleeping porch for the whole family. In the north end of the wing with an east exposure is the boy's bedroom, which we shall use in winter as a dressing room. Between the two bedrooms and connecting with both is a shower bath, toilet and lavatory.

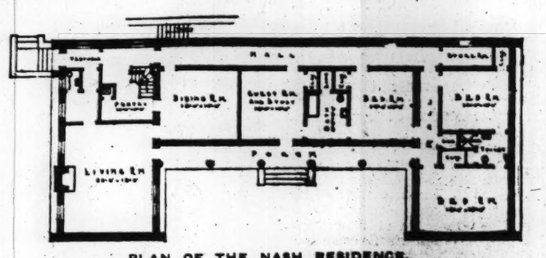
The living room overlaps the central section enough for a door to open from it into the dining room in the west end of the central section. East of the dining room is a combination study and guest room. The girl's bedroom is in the east end of the central section. Between these two rooms, connecting with both, is an ordinary bathroom. The interior decorations and furnishings throughout the house are the usual American type. It will be seen by referring to the attached floor plan that we have many big, fine closets.

The vestibule and front hall are in the northwest corner; between them and the dining room is the service pantry with dumb waiter and stairs to the kitchen below. A narrow corridor runs the full length of the central section along its north wall. For a brief time in Peiping before the university moved to its new campus five miles outside the city, we lived in an old Chinese house which had been remodeled by an Australian. It had such a corridor along its entire north side, and we found that the double walls and air space made it much easier and more economical to heat the house. This is a highly important factor with the cost of coal double what it was a few years ago on account of the present state of Chinese railways and other means of transportation. This hallway also meets the problem of communication in such a long house.

The kitchen, laundry and servants' quarters in the ordinary Chinese household are in a back court or in an "L" running out from the dining room in the central section. A sloping site made it possible for us to put these rooms, also the furnace, storeroom, etc., under the west end of the house with most of them entirely above ground level. This saved the expense of additional roof space, a large item in a Chinese house, especially when reinforced concrete and heavy tar paper are placed under the tiles. It also gives us a heated area under the living and dining rooms. A retaining wall on the southwest side of the central court makes it possible for this area to be filled to a proper level for the rest of the house. In addition to the court, there is a flower and vegetable garden east of the house.

The winters in North China are remarkably uniform. The thermometer drops below freezing in the later part of November and ranges between that point and zero until the end of February. Only at rare intervals is the sun hidden by clouds and precipitation of any kind is even more infrequent. The unfavorable feature is that the dust is very bad, and much of the time stiff, gusty winds blow out of the mountains from the north and west.

To meet these special climatic conditions, westerners generally have used double windows on these sides of the house. The extra sashes are fitted up in the autumn, then taken down and stored in the spring. Our favorite feature, and the one which has aroused the most comment, is a light second sash in every window which slides on rollers back into the walls. This is not only a great convenience for handling and for ventilation, but also facilitates a plan for letting heat into the house during the middle of the day in late autumn and early spring and then keeping this heat in during the colder nights.



PLAN OF THE NASH RESIDENCE.

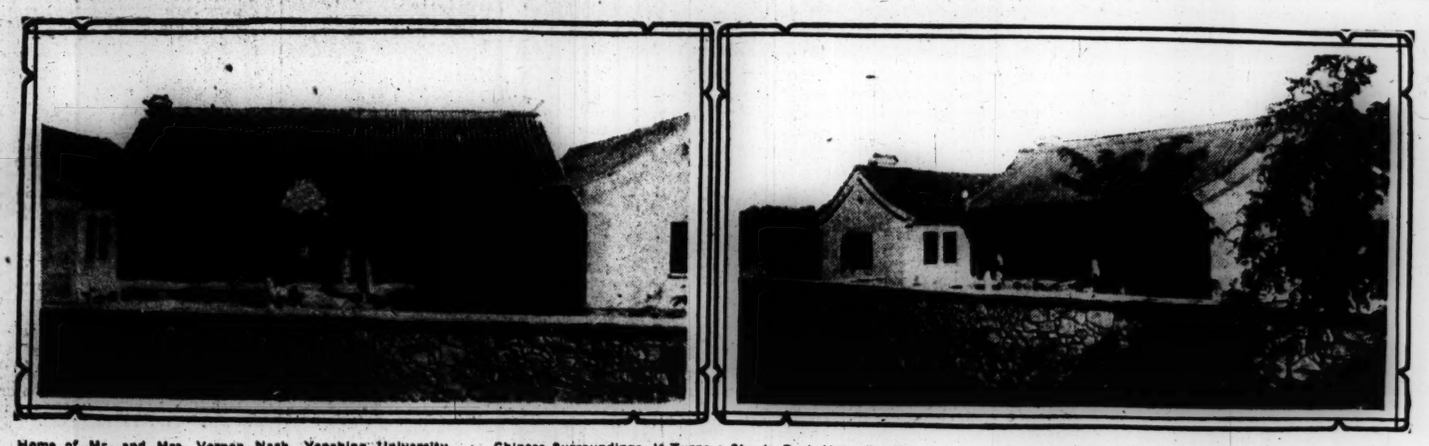
We also believe that the device will prove delightful in the hot days of summer, when the procedure can be reversed. The relative coolness of the nights can be kept in and the sultry heat of midday kept out.

The fact that glass is so good a conductor of heat qualifies the attractiveness of the huge window space in a typical Chinese house. Formerly all such houses used paper, which is a poor conductor of heat; many homes still use this material except for small central panes. Ventilation is obtained by having small sections in which the paper can be rolled up. The dead-air cell in double windows largely prevents this leakage of heat.

The accompanying picture was taken a few days before we occupied the house. It should be a colored photo to give any adequate idea of the building's attractiveness. The view also needs the trees, flowers and shrubbery, which cannot be planted until next spring. The wall in the foreground is the outside boundary of the residential area in which we live. Such "compound" walls are almost universal throughout China, even for the homes of the poorest families.

The inside dimensions of the two wings are 20x40 feet; the central section, including the corridor, is 60x20 feet. The total cost was slightly less than $7000. Our water and light come from the university's central power plant, which also supplies the heat for all the main buildings, but not for the faculty residences.

When you take that long-planned-for world tour or trip to the Orient, come to see us. We should like to show you our new home.



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Nash, Yenching University, Peiping, China. The House, While Built to Accord With Western Ways of Living, Is Designed to Tone In With Its Chinese Surroundings. It Turns a Sturdy Back Upon the Mountain Gusts From Northernmost China and Opens Its Arms to Its Own Sheltered Court. Note the Curve of the Roof and in the Foreground the Wall of the Compound. Color and Decorative Ornament Add Much to the Original. Next Spring the Planting of Flowers Will Give Finishing Touches.

Three Lovely Spring Flowers

By GEORGE H. COPLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

I HAVE in my garden a colony of the Christmas rose. It is one of the gems that I treasure greatly The flowers open in January, and they are as white as the snow which is often on the ground when they are open. One would love the flowers of the Christmas rose if they had no other claim than that they open in midwinter. They have, however. I cannot think of any flower which has more right to be called lovely. As for treatment, there is nothing that it likes better than to be planted in decent surroundings and left alone. I find that it is a good plan to choose a position which is partly shaded. Beneath the branches of some tree or shrub the Christmas rose will be happy. In planting the roots, care must be taken to make them firm, and the ground should be enriched by a little farmyard manure or its equivalent. At the beginning of each winter the soil around them should be covered with a three-inch layer of leaf mold. I like oak leaf mold the best, because it quickly decays and is washed into the soil.

Another most delightful spring-flowering subject is the windflower. It is said that no summer sky was ever bluer than the flowers of this plant. When they are seen in the dim light in which they must be grown, it is quite obvious that they make an exquisite picture. The winds of March and the windflower generally come together. Nobody would ever think of planting such a subject in a formal manner. It would be utterly spoiled thereby. The roots should be disposed in little, irregular groups beneath the shade of trees. If there is a plantation within sight of the windows of the house, this is the place for the windflower. The roots may be planted now, and they should be buried at a depth of 4 inches.

There was a time when lilies of the valley grew wild in almost every wood in England. Now one can scarcely find the plant growing wild in a day's march. It has been uprooted by people who invade the country and gather flowers. The lily of the valley is, however, highly esteemed as a garden plant. Beautiful as it was in its native haunts, its flowers were not so fine as those which may be seen in gardens.

I should not call the plant easy to cultivate. It requires care. In the first place, the soil must be well enough drained to prevent moisture from becoming stagnant in it. Then there should be a little shelter from the north. This can be provided either by a wall or a thickly set hedge. The idea that it must always be grown under trees is quite wrong. In English climate it prefers the open. The roots are fond of leaf mold, which should be dug in at the rate of 1 hundredweight per 10 square yards. When the roots, or crowns as they are called, arrive from the nurseryman, they should be carefully examined. If the roots have become matted, they must be teased out, and if they are dry they should be soaked in water. When planting lilies of the valley, a trench should be taken out which is deep enough to allow the roots to go straight down. This will involve rather deep digging, but it is the only way to insure success. After planting, the surface of the bed should be covered with leaf mold, and during the first spring, at any rate, water must be given if there is a shortage of rain.

The Herb Garden

By EGBERT HANS

Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Designers

IN A small New England garden grows a clump of lavender brought from a "kitchen garden" in old England by a little white haired lady. It is an old custom for English ladies, when traveling, to carry as part of their luggage, plants, bulbs and especially herbs. Did not the Puritan women, when embarking to their new home in an unknown world, carry with them seeds and slips from the home gardens they left behind? Did not John Winthrop, when describing his arrival on the New England coast, write in his famous diary that there came to him "the smell of a garden"?

In early days, scent was more of a garden attribute than it is now, for the old garden was primarily an herb garden, and herbs were characterized and valued for their scent and seasoning as well as for other reasons.

No wonder, then, that the herb garden is coming into its own again, not so much for a return of its previous uses, but as an evidence of our affection for the quaint and charming in the "long ago."

In planning an herb garden, we must remember that such a garden being, as it were, a legacy left us by former generations, should be reproduced faithfully as it was in great-grandmother's day, and where the English-speaking nations are concerned, as it was in the days of Bacon, Shakespeare and good Queen Bess.

For that reason, the location of an herb garden is most important. For modest homes it was distinctly the "kitchen garden," located unobtrusively somewhere near the kitchen within handy reach.

Today's equivalent for the kitchen yard is the "service area," with driveway and garage designed for utility rather than enjoyment. Next to this should come the vegetable garden, while the herb garden may well be the connecting link between the vegetable garden and the formal garden or informal living lawn of the outdoor home.

While a distinct feature of the grounds development, the herb garden should be discovered rather than seen from many viewpoints. Its beauty is subjective rather than objective, being what might be called the beauty of association, memory and sentiment.

Seclusion Desirable

Moreover, a faithful reproduction of old designs, especially when some of the more intricate patterns are used, may not fit in with our modern development and gardening schemes, so that seclusion is a desirable quality of the herb garden, and, for that matter, of all gardens designed for intimate use rather than public display.

There are many patterns available for herb garden design. The knotted or Elizabethan gardens of Shakespeare's time prove an endless inspiration. These patterns, with their many hedges and quitlike beds, are particularly suited to bring out the distinction in shape, foliage, bloom and color of the many varieties of herbs.

Great care must be used, however, in the adoption of the pattern that it fit properly in the intended location, and be fairly consistent with the surrounding areas. Level ground is a first requisite for a pattern garden, although sloping land may be terraced and intermediate levels established.

I know of a charming herb garden, of which the main outline is that of a lyre, with symmetrical interior beds of varied shapes and sizes.

For the major or outside hedges box may be used, or in latitudes where box is not hardy, the clipped Euonymus hedge makes a good substitute even though one may run the risk of being accused of anachronism.

Gray Foliage

If the garden is small, Lavender-Cotton may be used, which is one of the old herbs. It is known today botanically as Santolina chamaecyparissus. Lavender-Cotton lends itself admirably to clipping, and the gray foliage is very attractive. If the garden is fairly large and made up of many beds, I should prefer it for some of the interior bed outlines. Lavender-Cotton is not considered very hardy in some of the northern latitudes, although some protection will generally tide it over the winters. In the worst cases it comes back up from the roots, and, during the early spring, reaches sufficient growth for trimming. Its lacelike foliage, when clipped, gives that appearance of mass solidity so desirable in hedges.

The true Lavender (Lavendula officinalis) one of the most loved and much-used scented herbs, is also suitable for hedge use, but one hesitates to deprive oneself of the attractive bluish-purple flowers by clipping. The sides may be sheared, however, and the solid strong-looking foliage has a good hedge quality. The true Lavender is equally suitable for massing in one or more of the beds that make up the pattern, thus reproducing the old-fashioned "lavender bed" without which no English country home of early days was complete.

Gray is a dominating color among the herbs, and this color can be found in all sizes from the very low Thymus lanuginosus (or Woolly Thyme) through the medium-sized Nepeta mussini (Catnip) to the large Artemisias. Another plant of gray foliage which, to many lovers of old-fashioned gardens, is the well-known "Lad's Love" without a spray of which no nosegay intended to convey a certain very old and new fashioned message, was complete.

Inside the Bed

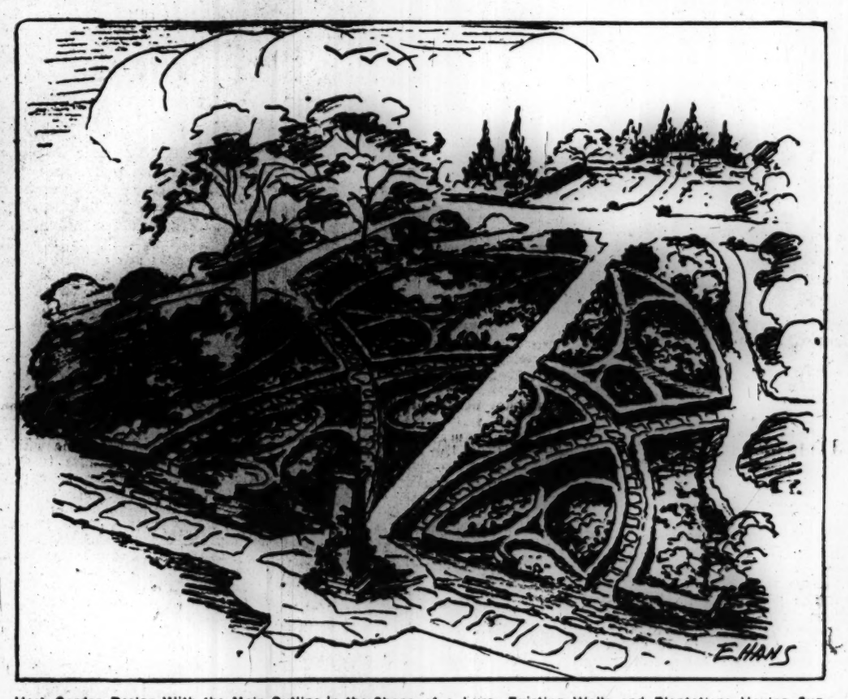
Inside the beds that make up the pattern, and especially those nearest to the walks, may be used the many varieties of Thyme. Thymus serpyllum coccineus or Crimson Thyme makes a solid low mat of foliage covered with brilliant crimson bloom. The Thymus serpyllum album, or White Mountain Thyme, has the white flowers, while the Thymus citriodorus is the yellow form of the old-fashioned Lemon Thyme.

The sages, with their delicate gray leaves, and the Summer Savory are attractive and valuable varieties for the herb garden, and can be secured from seeds each spring to fill the beds. It is best, however, to have the hedges and bed divisions made up of the perennial herbs.

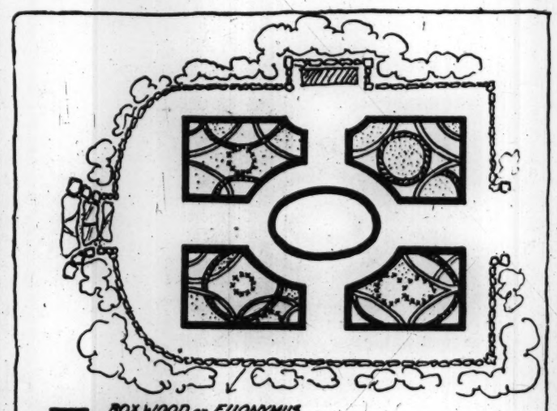
Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare) is an old favorite, and has a history of its own as told by its many and varied uses. On account of its spreading habit, it should be kept in the background, and in areas where it will not be too confined.

A careful study of these herbs will reveal that there is ample choice to satisfy the demands of color combination, continuous bloom, height and other factors playing an important part in the design. Mint is, of course, a favorite herb.

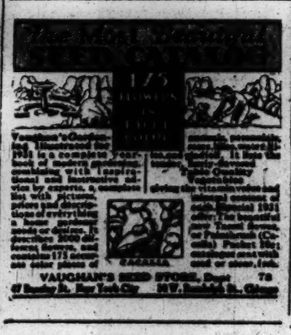
These varieties are easily secured, but when it comes to such herbs as Sweet Basil, Pennyroyal, Anise, Costmary, Senna, Self-heal, Saffron, Sweet Woodruff and many more, the search for them will constitute many adventures providing their own reward.



Herb Garden Design With the Main Outline in the Shape of a Lyre, Existing Walls and Plantations Having Suggested the Shape. Egbert Hans, Landscape Architect.



Herb Garden Design Based Upon a Simplified Pattern of the Old "Knot" Garden of Shakespeare's Time. Egbert Hans, Landscape Architect.



To Exterminate Weeds in Paths and Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queens.

Weeds in paths can be exterminated by means of a spray that can be obtained at any florist. Some weeds are more easily exterminated than others. Nut grass and oxalis are among those that are hard to eradicate. Nut grass grows and spreads in summer in Australia, while oxalis flourishes in winter, in the State of Queensland.

Nut grass has nuts growing on a string-root, sometimes as many as four nuts on one string that may extend down into the ground 18 inches or two feet. Oxalis is a pretty little plant with a blue flower; the root is composed of a transparent carrot-shaped substance on the top of which grow several small bulbs, all of which when spread over the surface form other oxalis plants.

Another way to exterminate these weeds in a path is to dig a little earth away from each weed, put in a handful of rough salt; then pour in some water, and in time the weed will wither away. Sometimes the process must be repeated two or three times.

A method that is both slow and laborious is to dig the weeds out with a fork. It is also advisable to do so before spraying or salting, as then it is only the strongest and worst weeds that have to be dealt with. Another way to get rid of the weeds is to put in a four-inch concrete path.

Flower or other beds should be weeded by digging them up. If there is nut grass and the soil is fine and dry, it can be screened, a screen with a three-eighths mesh being used. A satisfactory way of keeping nut grass and other weeds from spreading is to grow annuals as carpet plants. When the plants are massed thickly the weeds have less chance of growing vigorously.

Still another idea is to keep the weeds from growing in land surrounding the garden, thus preventing the wind from carrying the seeds into the garden.

Euphorbia variegata is a tall, branching plant with attractive gray-green foliage. Toward the end of summer the top leaves develop white edges, completely eclipsing the small white flowers borne among them. Thrives in dry, poor soil.

Protected Places for Early Blooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN LOCALITIES where cold winters are the rule, careful attention should be given exposure when planning a garden. Various degrees of sun and wind are to be found in any dooryard and the blooming time of the plants will vary accordingly. Protection from the full sweep of the wind is desirable, for wind often proves more damaging than does cold to the flowers of early spring. Most of us fail to take full advantage of the more protected portions of our gardens. We are often slightly envious of our neighbor's daffodils, which always flower a week ahead of ours. This is simply a matter of exposure, and if our daffodils were to be moved to a more protected place they would behave in the same manner.

Spring-flowering bulbs will flower earlier if placed in a sunny, protected spot. The early shrubs, such as forsythia, spiræa arguta, Japanese quince, and the naked-flowering jasmine, will all respond to the added warmth of a position protected from the chill winds. The jasmine (Jasminum nudiflorum) is seldom seen in many places where it is possible to grow it. In southwestern Connecticut there is a flourishing specimen of this jasmine. It sprawls over a stone wall, and shows its starry yellow flowers as early as mid-March. The foliage, stems, and flowers are suggestive of forsythia, but the flowers are borne at intervals on the branches rather than in a mass. The stems grow long and are weak, so that it is best treated as a vine.

To plan a border which will give the earliest possible effect, choose for its site the sunny side of a wall or building. At each end a group of tall evergreens will give added protection against wind. Close to the walls of the building tall, slim specimens of pussy-willow could be used. It would be wise to make a trip to a swamp for the willows, as different types are to be found which vary in color and size of catkin. Among the pussy-willows a few jasmines could be placed, and as they grow their branches can be trained upon the wall and among the willows. For the foreground groups of early bulbs, violets, anemones, Crimean irises, daphne, hepaticas, bloodroot bleeding heart, and other early flowering plants could be used. In the same situation might be placed such plants as late monkshood, Christmas rose, "Mauve Cushion" and other late asters, and chrysanthemums, as well as annuals that withstand frost, like alyssum, petunias, and verbenas. These late-flowering plants will appreciate the warmth of the situation. It is indeed a pleasure to have the earliest and latest flowers.

The different exposures may also be used to secure succession of bloom. Lily-of-the-valley, for instance, will remain with us for a longer period if several beds of them are planted in exposed as well as protected spots. This perennial is an ideal ground cover under shrubberies or in places which are too shaded for grass.

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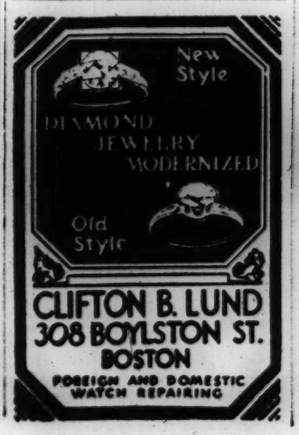

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

For Children Two to Twelve

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York

THERE are several aspects to the pleasure one may find in noticing the arrangements of children's furniture shown in the Foyex des Enfants of W. & J. Sloane. Occasional pieces, smaller than adult size, are seen frequently as they are displayed in shops, but here the class has received far more than casual or indifferent attention. The Foyer has seven small rooms and the carefully proportioned articles that equip them are designed for different ages, up to 12.

Everyone who is familiar with the childhood of today, and who recalls the records of colonial treatment of little boys and girls, must be cheered by the change that has come to the attitude of adults as it is expressed in this merchandise. The excellence of present-day standards of furniture design, as shown by these examples, is another thought that will come to many visitors.

Still a third sort of interest may be here for anyone who has spent some years in a home with children. Such people are likely to have their memories and affections stirred by the sight of these chairs, tables, desks and benches, that seem to be ready and waiting for a group of dainty little folk to romp in and use the things in their own delightful manner.

This Furniture's Decorative Value

In these small pieces of correct stylistic lines, the interior decorator, whether professional or amateur, may find material for an unusual and happy feature in home planning. Wherever there are children in a family, one or more rooms that are arranged for their special use would have sufficient reason for being. Thus emphasis would be given to one of the most delightful elements of the household—the fresh and gay little people who so constantly charm and stimulate those who care for them.

The appeal of even a single child's chair has brought smiles and more than passing pleasure to many a visitor in our own home. The guest might be a boy of 2, who quickly found and appropriated this sturdy and comely seat that had been fondly used by a half dozen generations. Or, it might be a mother or a grandmother who would find it a reminder of those to whom they gave tender attention, either then or in the past.

If an entire room may not be spared for a children's arrangement, it is possible that a corner of the living room or a portion of a bedroom may be. A desk of suitable size, with its accompanying chair, would give the impression of considered intent, while the chair alone might seem casual or unpremeditated. If a bookcase were added to the desk and the chair, the emphasis would be still stronger, for now we are thinking chiefly of æsthetic or decorative value.

In these different arrangements every possible desire and comfort seems to have been remembered and met. A room which is fitted out in this way is almost certain to foster a wholesome sense of independence. Such surroundings should make it easier to form habits of neatness, order and responsibility, since the occupants are quick to assume that the things are theirs to utilize and care for.

Nowadays the prevailing aims of parents tend to fullest sympathy with children's desires and great effort is made to develop their individuality in the broadest and finest ways. To fit up for them rooms that are like those of their parents but on a smaller scale is a substantial recognition of their personality that must be of considerable benefit.

The contrast between present standards and those of colonial days must come to the thought of many who see this showing. Although the early conditions are not wholly pleasant to recall, it may be well to notice them as helping us to appreciate how far we have progressed in a few generations.

Only a Century Ago

Until well into the 1800's, children slept in beds of standard size for the most part, the only sort made especially for them being the trundle bed. This was made with very low posts and as large as it could be and still be shoved on its rollers underneath the parents' bed. There it remained during the day, to be pulled out for use at night.

At mealtime, children of 10 or 12 and less sometimes ate by themselves at a table where complete silence was enforced. In many families they did not sit at all but stood beside the adults' table, which they were expected to leave as soon as their hunger was satisfied.

On Sundays they attended church with their parents, sitting through morning sermons that were hours in length. Perhaps they listened to another discourse especially for them during the midday interval, then to another sermon and service for the big folks in the afternoon.

The rigor of church on Sunday and of home on week days was continued by the schoolmaster or schoolma'am whose sternness was often extreme. To act and to think exactly as someone in authority demanded, seemed to be the chief requirements of adults from the young in years.

The Two Eras Meet Here

If we except the cradle, almost the only furniture form of those days that seems to have considered children at all is the chair. Sometimes it was high enough to be used at the table, but oftener allowed the sitter's feet to reach the floor. Several of those which have come down from the early 1800's are included as antiques in this showing.

Here they stand as typical of the extent to which our great, or great-great-grandparents, went in this direction. An unintended contrast, these relics of the past are surrounded by the greatly varied forms of the present, which provide for every comfort and fancy of children, and in the happiest manner.

The unusual care and skill which have been employed in designing the many pieces which are here displayed give them a character and interest uncommon for things of this class. In many cases these chairs, tables, desks and settles are precise copies of period models. Dwelling with and using them through years which are particularly impressionable must have a definite educational value for the child. Here are object lessons, in types that include Jacobean, Chippendale, French Provincial, and American Colonial. Familiarity with these standards is gained without effort, while observation and taste are being fostered in a wholly natural manner.

By courtesy W. & J. Sloane, New York

Furniture in sizes that are suited to small children, built on lines which follow period styles rather closely, is seen here in several arrangements.

At the left, above, is a study room for a boy, the larger pieces being of pine. The desk lid is 28 inches from the floor and the table 22 inches high.

The bedroom at the right, above, is in similar proportions, complete in its provision for the needs of the small boy or girl.

The playroom provides for the activities of numerous little folk, of a range of ages. The table in the foreground is only 18 inches in height, while the one behind it is 22. Pine and maple are the woods of which this well built, wholly typical furniture is made.

Rooms Suited to Flowers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

"IT DOES not seem to matter how many flowers I buy for this room; it never looks as though there were enough. They don't make any show."

"I can explain it," said the visitor; "indeed, I saw from the first that the room would be a bad background for flowers. The carpet is wrong. Although the center is beige, an excellent color, there is too much solid rose pink and blue in the border. With color spread rather heavily in patches all over the floor like that, the light and delicate coloring in a bunch of flowers is more or less submerged."

From this the talk developed into a discussion on the importance, in deciding the color scheme of a room, to see that it is something that will not detract from the beauty of flowers but will form a good background for them. If a room is so arranged that the flowers dominate it, it is possible to give a sense of constant change and variety simply by arranging in distinctive vases skillfully chosen and well-placed blossoms.

Flowers, both growing and as house decoration, are today being more and more appreciated. The great popularity of beige, pale yellow, stone, and grays for walls is an almost instinctive recognition that all of these are shades against which practically any colored flower looks lovely. The harmony of a pot of scarlet field poppies backed by a cream-colored wall will never be forgotten. Even white flowers contrast delightfully with this warm, deep creamy yellow.

But with regard to carpets, how few people when choosing them have the claims of flowers in thought? As with walls, most plain-colored carpets are safe from this point of view. The Persian type of design, which is so intricate and small as to give a general all-over effect with no particular color predominating, always produces an unobtrusive sense of harmony.

In a room with a wall paper having a decided pattern that does not set off flowers, it is a good plan to hang up a width of parchment brocade, mounted at the top on a strip of oak or mahogany molding. This may be placed either in a recess or in the center of a wall, with a side table in front of it, on which may be placed a jar of beautiful flowers. This is a useful hint for the woman who cannot afford at the moment to have her walls repapered.

Too many ornaments in a room always detract from the effect of flowers, as do too great a number of pictures—for flowers should never be placed so that they cut across pictures.

Flowers generally look delightful in a room with chairs covered in floral cretonnes. Such a room often gives the appearance of out-of-doors, the real blooms and the woven ones combining to impart a sense of the abundance and variety of a herbaceous border in an Old-World garden.

tion. Cacti on the window sills or elsewhere are an interesting note, and are most amusing by reason of their most peculiar contours and surfaces. To paraphrase the remark of the man who saw a giraffe for the first time, one feels while looking at these amazing desert plants, like shaking one's head and exclaiming, "There ain't no such plant."

Plain hangings of cotton velvet or unbleached cotton, tie-dyed at home, make attractive background draperies. Turkish toweling of good quality takes dyes well and can be used with original effects as window curtains. These textiles are more in character with a modernistic basement than are cretonnes and chintzes, which are associated with the "cottage" style.

Kitchenette, Dinette?

The occupational alcoves will need only their working paraphernalia and some suitable method of screening. The drapery fabrics just mentioned may be employed for this purpose, to cover screen frames or to make curtains hung from rods on supports. Wallboard can be painted in a slapdash fashion with geometrical figures and used for partitions.

One may even transform the one-time bins into kitchenette and dinette. A two-burner stove is sufficient, using gas or electricity, according to the equipment in the basement, but a color scheme should be carried out which is in harmony with the lounging room. Green, black and silver, would be excellent.

The dinette offers a good opportunity for striking decoration in the contemporary manner. An ordinary deal table may be enameled black and used with green plate doilies—paper or damask—yellow-and-green china and black glass, purchasable at the five-and-ten-cent stores.

Youth will like the frankness and sparkle of such a place and feel its exhilaration.

Modernizing the Basement

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

THE installation of an oil heater has in many homes released the basement for social uses. It is an excellent amusement center for young people, who need their own domain for informal meals, games and intellectual comradeship. The fact that a basement has, in most cases, its own entrance from outside makes it delightfully private for the group using it, and the furnishings should express the idea that this is a particular place, not a mere overflow from the house upstairs. The theme of a clubroom is a good one to have in thought.

The decoration of a basement has its difficulties. The proportions are not always attractive, and the area is often cut up by posts, while pipes run starkly along the ceiling. The best way to deal with it is to grasp the nettle; that is, frankly to acknowledge the functional character of the room and to furnish it boldly in a modernistic manner, confessing function wherever it becomes visible. This results in a much stronger decorative scheme than can be achieved with concealing screens and curtains. A habitable basement may not be romantic, but if it is perfectly frank, it may be exceedingly smart.

Robust Treatment of Rude Surroundings

There should be nothing dainty in the color scheme. Rich colors are the most suitable and the gleam of silvery surfaces emphasizes admirably the modernistic mode. Black and white can be employed in effective contrasts.

If the initial expense is warranted, inlaid linoleum or congoleum in large black and white blocks, makes the ideal floor covering, and if properly laid is most enduring. The walls can be given a covering of colored whitewash or painted in oils. Terra cotta is an excellent tone, having all the cheerfulness of red without its blatancy. Against it any picture in black and white stands out with fine effect.

The furniture should be so arranged as to form a central lounging or conversation room. In detached areas set off by screens or even partitions, alcoves should be provided for particular occupants' pursuits, such as school study, carpentry, craft work, sewing, typewriting. Facilities for candy-making and the preparation and service of simple foods are essential.

Metal Furniture in Harmony

If furniture is to be bought, the lounging room may well be supplied with tubular metal chairs, which are resistent to rough usage and very resilient and comfortable. They may be cushioned in striped jasper cloth in shades of terra cotta, black, green and yellow. Metal tables with tile tops, such as most department stores now carry at moderate prices, are in pleasant harmony with the scheme. Angular bookshelves with set-back and skyscraper lines are effective.

If instead of buying new things, the basement must be furnished by an overflow from upstairs, such existing pieces may be modified to carry out the modernistic idea. Steamer, Morris and other chairs may be repainted and re-covered. Benches, stools and old desks can be given such dashes of paint that they will incorporate themselves into the scheme with no aspect of being interlopers from another period. Their ornamentation with geometrical forms — circles, angles, parabolas—at once brings them into sympathy with contemporary designs, if their construction is simple. Applied ornaments should, however, be removed. Where elaboration of structure cannot be completely overcome and yet the pieces must be used, the objectionable carvings, moldings and turnings can be subdued by dark paint.

No Expert Assistance Needed

Any carpenter can simplify an over-ornamented piece, and he can also build the skyscrapers and setbacks which have been recommended. Extensive table space may be supplied by a long board of a width which is in pleasing proportion to the length, laid across three simple supports. If they are planed and sandpapered and then painted, these tables may achieve quite a dashing appearance.

Mirrors are excellent, particularly if removed from their frames. Sometimes a broken fragment can be shaped in an unusual way by a glazier and hung in an effective position.

Lamps in the New Manner

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

THE effect of lighting desired in a room today is that of soft, warm sunlight, diffused as far as possible. An effective but costly way of achieving this is by means of lights concealed behind a cornice of moulded glass. By the use of very much less expensive wall lights, an approximation to the desired end is attained with fittings made of "rimpled" glass, as the slightly frosted sort is called.

One firm uses this glass tinted and shading from yellow to flame, calling it "firelight" glass to indicate the resultant lighting. The advantage of this kind of fitting over period candle brackets is that their use is not limited to vacuum candle lamps but 60-watt gas-filled lamps can be employed.

Once "Piano" Lamps, Now "Bridge"

Among the floor standard lamps it is interesting to note that a very old pattern is being made in a modernized form and accepted as a novelty under the name of a "bridge" lamp. It is immensely practical for a writing-table, especially where a typewriter is used. The lamp is fixed on an extending arm under a tambourine-shaped glass shade. It can be adjusted at any angle so as to get the rays of light exactly where they are wanted.

A charming hall standard is a copy, in a smaller size, of an old iron street lamp. It would look eminently picturesque in a hall of the oak period. A Queen Anne lantern has been copied in French gold, with panels of rimpled glass as a center pendant. Half of the same design is used for companion wall lights.

Built Into Furniture

The fashion for illuminating special pieces of furniture is a growing one, a late idea being a writing-table with a concealed light in the top of the center recess. It illuminates the desk while the eyes of the writer are shielded in welcome shadow. A charming idea developed by a well-known art furnishing firm, celebrated for their beds, is to have the top of the bed forming a shelf under which a light is concealed. A little wooden attachment, somewhat similar, also forms part of the design of some of the new dressing-table mirrors, the light being diffused through panels of glass.

With the tendency to omit the purely ornamental and nonessential in furnishing, decorative effort is concentrated on the essential. Hence the table lamp, once mainly utilitarian, is seized upon as offering scope for originality. Some striking continental examples were seen at a recent exhibition at the Mansard Gallery.

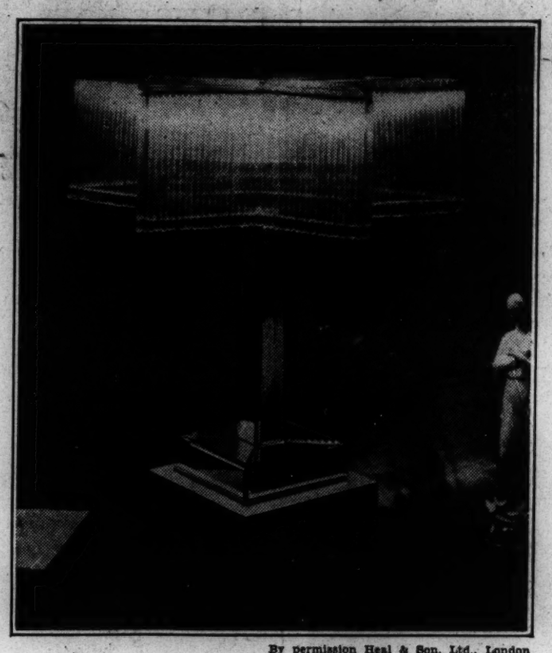
One of these was a pedestal and shaft made of panels of mirror raised on a square block of wood treated with silver paint. It was surmounted by a novel shade of spun glass, in the shape of a star with innumerable small tubes through which the light fell in a soft radiance. A similar shade on a smaller scale had groups of the spun glass tubes in alternate pale blue and white.

In the same modernist class comes the water lamp. A bowl of water, in which is the lamp, is covered by an almost complete globe of rimpled glass that looks like a ball of light when lit.

Such designs give a great deal of interest to a room of the modern type, but would look out of place in an apartment in which antique pieces predominated. Here old china and pottery vases have been used for some time, and recently many old glass pieces have been adapted, especially old cut-glass decanters and bottles.

The head of the lamp department in a large store, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that customers sometimes bring valuable pieces to be mounted with electric light fittings.

A lovely lamp was recently seen for which an old Waterford glass candlestick had been utilized. Such lamps need simple shades so as not to detract from the beauty of the lamp itself.



By permission Heal & Son, Ltd., London

This star-shaped shade of spun glass is made of many small tubes, attached to one another at the ends. It is supported by a shaft and base of mirror glass, placed on a silvered block of wood

to by Linan Jov

Unusual and attractive electric lamps are made from many adapted objects, such as the graceful bottle that is seen here

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After Christmas Au Quatrieme lowers all that remains of the old stocks of Venetian glass in order to make way for newer shipments. "All that remains" in the present instance means a collection of exceedingly decorative pieces of greatly varied interest. There are single and double candlesticks. Compotiers, in innumerable shapes and sizes. All manner of stemmed glasses and goblets. Flower beakers, large and small. Jugs, vases, bathroom bottles. Great flat dishes for the center of the table, worthy to grace a banquet by Veronese. Enchantingly delicate flower bowls. Swans, large and small, for salt, nuts and flowers.

From a Trecento Palazzo

No need to urge that these pieces have rare distinction. For the most part they come to us from a certain historic trecento palace in Murano, where the exquisite designs of the 17th and 18th Centuries are recaptured and re-embodied by a group of famous artist craftsmen . . . The colors, too, belong to the century of Titian and Tintoretto . . . the luminous tones of topaz, orange, aquamarine, melon green, frosted rose like a *vin rose,* ruby red, ultramarine, pale *pervenche* and milky opal . . . Though the collection is so varied, it should be added there are not many pieces of any one kind or size.

John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place — Ninth Street at Broadway

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Whistler in Perspective

Whistler, by James Laver. London: Faber & Faber. 15s. net. New York: Cosmopolitan. $5.

MR. LAVER has written a remarkably discreet life of an artist about whom opinion is still much divided. During his lifetime Whistler was alternately the object of adulation and detraction. Shortly after his passing the estimates of him varied between extreme eulogy and faint praise. Mr. Laver has followed a middle course. His book presents an outline of the events in Whistler's life, competent sketches of leading persons in the artistic groups with which he was in contact, and a running commentary on various phases of his character and his work.

The author gives some admirable criticisms of individual works, but he scarcely succeeds in leaving an impression of Whistler's work as a whole or of the part he filled in the artistic history of his period. His esteem for Whistler—if it is esteem—more often takes the form of excusing his limitations than of praising his achievements. And it is only at the end of his book, in a rare sympathy evoked by the moment of parting, that he warms to his subject. After all, "like Cyrano, he had a fundamental seriousness of purpose." "The strange little man, half charlatan, half dancing-master, as he seemed to his contemporaries," emerges "in the end," for his biographer-critic, as "a noble figure." "He fought the good fight, however much it was entwined with his own personal animosities, he kept the faith however much it was entangled with his own conceit."

This is reassuring—and I think it is true—but it is not exactly the conclusion to which the rest of the book seemed to lead.

The modern student of Whistler has before him two different things. First, his paintings, his etchings—all that is accessible to his artistic work. And second, the legend of his eccentric, his notorious, personality. One may surmise that the latter has had far more influence on the history of art than the former. But it could not have been so if his actual works had been insignificant. He had not the range, the vitality, the depth or breadth of sympathy nor the degree of technical skill which go to the making of a great master, but he well know his powers, and kept within them, and therefore succeeded.

None was quicker than he to recognize what was sham and what was meretricious in contemporary work. This supreme poseur in life was a past master in detecting the poses of art. Mr. Laver justly points out that when in his youth he submitted to the influence of Courbet, the doctrine of "realism" which he accepted was not a denial of the need for an "overmastering sense of design," but an "acceptance of life as it is, of men in long trousers and tall hats. It was a proclamation of the dignity of life (even of modern life) and the denial of that easy escape to an earlier or an imagined world which ends, sooner or later, in a shriveling of the imagination."

And later, when he abandons the method of Courbet, and finds his own style in his "arranged" portraits and in the "Nocturnes" and "Symphonies" in which he selects what he will for representation and dims the rest in shadow or half-light, "the essence of his method," says Mr. Laver, "was simplification." His talent was perhaps more critical than creative. He detested the pretty-pretty and the conventional. He avoided the irrelevant. His design was calculated composition. His art was the product of taste and cleverness rather than of imaginative vision. But the taste was sometimes exquisite, and the cleverness almost uncanny.

From instinct he had chosen the rôle of a rebel; from vanity he exaggerated it. It was easy to attract attention by attacking respectability, by shocking the bourgeois (he found that the English love to be shocked), and he did not mind how ridiculous he made himself so long as by pouring ridicule on others he was the subject of talk and criticism.

And he knew what he was doing. When Punch gave an imaginary exchange between Whistler and Oscar Wilde on art and life, and Wilde protested to Whistler, "When you and I are together we never talk about anything except ourselves," Whistler corrected him: "No, no, Oscar, you forget—when you and I are together, we never talk about anything except me."

But Whistler's self-advertisement was a success—so much so that he was not only talked about in his own time, but he is a legend to this day. He originated a new type of artist, and the type has never been forgotten, and has never ceased to find imitators.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

One of Donald McKay's Drawings for the New Random House Edition of "Tom Sawyer."

Ocean Travel of Other Days

A Century of Atlantic Travel, by Frank C. Bowen. Boston: Little Brown. $4.

FRANK C. BOWEN has written a consecutive chronicle of the passenger service across the Atlantic from 1830 to 1930, with an introductory chapter describing such traffic before the thirties. One must look back to 1816, as he says in the introductory chapter, for the "commencement of the first regular sailing-packet line as a private enterprise." Before that the "only regular service had been that of the state, run by the British Post Office packet brigs for the convenience of the mails and the Colonial administration, and carrying only a few passengers in anything but comfort." The year 1930 is therefore a fitting termination for an inclusive century, and the preceding history can be reasonably covered in a good-sized chapter. In 1830 "the sailing packet had attained a more than reasonable pitch of perfection and the steamer was already a possibility." The possibility, to be sure, had some way yet to go before becoming practicable. But the doubter who, in 1838, told a meeting of the Royal Institute at Liverpool that "as to the project which was announced in the newspapers of making the voyage directly from New York to Liverpool by steam it was, he had no hesitation in saying, perfectly chimerical and they might as well talk of making a voyage from New York to the moon," soon found himself trying to explain his statement as being less dogmatic than it had sounded.

In the eighteenth century there had been now and then emigrant ships—in 1773, for example, the Carolina, of 300 tons burden and carrying 450 emigrants. These paid for their passage and were thereby entitled to a supply of water, which on a long voyage was likely to run short. They had to supply their provisions and bedding. They suffered hardship and crowding in a way now almost unbelievable. Later, when ships ran regularly, emigrant patronage was treated no better, but the cabin passengers were provided with all available comforts.

Such a history is not for the complete, consecutive reading of a reviewer, especially in the holiday and heyday season of publishing. Mr. Bowen treats his subject by decades, and—so it seems to this reviewer, of scanty maritime erudition—embodies in each chapter wide research and conclusive statement. There would hardly seem need of any other history of Atlantic passenger travel from 1830 to 1930. The volume carries an index running to 44 double-column pages, and its 40-odd illustrations enable the reader to observe in pictures the progress of transatlantic ships from the Joshua Bates, sailing packet of about 1840, to the Europa.

A Son of China

A Son of China, by Sheng-Cheng. With a preface by Paul Valéry. London: Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d. net.

THIS book was written by a Chinese whose 30 years of life have been crowded with action and thought. He was 12 years old when the revolution broke out in China and the corrupt Manchu Dynasty was replaced by a Republic which, alas, produced still deeper chaos. The boy, tender in years and nurture—for he came of a wealthy family—fought in the Republican army, while his precocious mentality grappled with the problems brought about by the imposition of Western ideas on Eastern tradition. He sifted out the new doctrines, and discovered that what was good in Chinese thought was the same as the good in European thought. By the age of 15 he had concluded, from intensified experience, that good has no geographical or racial distinctions. He decided, too, that good was not being truly served by the politicians and factions in China, nor by the great powers who were watching her.

This shock, with the experiences of civil warfare, drove him out of active participation in events, and he retreated to a Buddhist monastery. He could not rest, however, and after a while returned to work for the furtherance of culture and emancipation among his countrymen. He worked on the railway and organized the railwaymen, forming groups who went out to teach the illiterate the new art of simplified spelling.

Feeling that the real need of China was a deeper knowledge of what was truly great and constructive in European civilization, as distinct from the decaying fringes of it which reached his own country, he went to France. He earned his living as a cabinet-maker, while he studied at various colleges there and in Italy, and finally took his degree and became an assistant lecturer in the University of Paris.

He wrote this book in French. In it, as Paul Valéry says, "he has attempted no less a task than to help us to penetrate into the living depths of that unfathomable reservoir of numberless human beings of whom, up to the present, we have known nothing save what has been told us by observers who are too like ourselves to see the Chinese clearly. His aspiration is highly unusual. He has set out to enlist our sympathies and our affections. He hopes to explain China to us not from without, but by having us approach her familiarly, and to do so he has illuminated her from within with a mellow light which permits us to see the whole structure of the Chinese family, its customs, its virtues, its nobility and its misery, its intimate organization, and its infinite power of growth."

His story has a loose, chronological structure, but it is so broken by picture-painting of domestic scenes and customs and by narration of exquisite folk tales (told as it were in porcelain) that the whole presents a gorgeous silken quiltlike pattern. But there is one thread which is continuous and which knits the many colors and contrasts together into a harmonious whole that is as beautiful as a tapestry in a pagoda. That thread is the character of his mother. She stands for everything in his life that is permanent, patient, noble, resigned yet triumphant. One feels her presence, a vivid individuality, constantly influencing not only her son, but the whole race of which she is the typical matrix and hope. She is the Oriental equivalent of Leonardo's Saint Anne; a woman who is all woman; a mother of the one child, and also of a race 6000 years old in culture and wisdom.

When he left for Europe her last words to him were: "Those who love their fathers and their mothers, their brothers and their sisters, their friends and their native country, can love also the fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and friends of others, as well as the mountains, the streams, the flowers, the plants, the birds, the insects of an alien land."

With such a gracious influence throughout his life, one does not wonder that this young man shows such sagacity, detachment, yet passionate world-love as we find in his book. He is a rare artist, painting his scenes with delicate brushes too fine to be used by an unaccustomed Occidental hand: dainty pictures of costume, street scene, ritual of social and religious ceremony, mountain and river scenery, a thousand and one characters of children, maidens, priests, generals and peasants. But the pictures are all united in tone, signifying a world seen through the eyes of a reflective personality who loves life, who has unbreakable faith in his country, and who believes that mankind is one, "a unity that is not broken by the words 'ancestor,' 'living person,' 'posterity.' Past, present and future are only modes of endless being, and cannot break the eternal One-ness of Mankind, nor the eternal community of its interests."

RICHARD CHURCH.

French Party Politics

French Parties and Politics, 1871-1921, with a new supplementary chapter dealing with 1922-30, by Roger H. Soltau. London and New York: Oxford. $1.25.

THIS convenient handbook gives a concise survey of the principal events which shaped party politics in France during the first 40 years of the present republican régime. It is clear and remarkably concise, and makes apt and informative comparisons between French and English political practices.

The book was first published in 1922, and a supplementary chapter is appended to bring it up to date; but unfortunately, French politics are notoriously unstable, and so much has happened in the last eight years that the value of certain sections of the volume is somewhat impaired as a result of its being written from a viewpoint which appears rather antiquated. This, of course, does not impair its historical merit, and as a brief review of the party history of the Third Republic it continues to be very useful indeed.

The supplementary chapter has condensed in 10 short pages the record of all the outstanding events since 1921 which have affected party alignments. This is in itself a considerable accomplishment. One regrets that certain portions of the earlier chapters have not been rewritten to give them the contemporary outlook.

The reader has no difficulty in agreeing with the author's final comment that "in the essential features of her political and social organization, France remains one of the most fundamentally conservative of the countries of today."

Einstein in the Making

Albert Einstein, by Anton Reiser. New York: Boni. $2.50.

A REVIEWER of "Albert Einstein," by Anton Reiser, has said of relativity that, "step by step the average reader is coming to realize at least the general meanings of a doctrine which seemed to challenge science almost to the point of revolutionizing it." Peering into the depths of his own (perhaps more shallow) intellect, the present reviewer has his doubts, and would be glad of an opportunity to ask his colleague to expound relativity and illuminate those relatively shallow depths. The important thing, however, is that, whether or not one understands relativity, one may take pleasure in contemplating this biographical portrait, as the subtitle calls it, of Einstein himself.

With the difficulty of understanding relativity goes for many of us the difficulty of understanding the poetic quality of mathematics. The poet Omar was a mathematician and wrote a treatise in Arabic on algebra. At 14 Albert Einstein was already master of the higher mathematics; the secondary school to which he went did not teach integral and differential calculus or analytical geometry, so he mastered these subjects all by himself. He was a mediocre student of languages, but "his love for music grew with his love for mathematics and his religious devotion to the wonders of nature." Business went ill with his father, an electrical engineer; the problem of self-support became imperative, and in 1900 he passed the state examinations at the Confederate Polytechnic Academy at Zurich, and was looking, wherever he might find it, for a job as teacher. Thereafter—from Zurich to his present professorship in the University of Berlin—his theory was a constant and marching preoccupation, and Einstein was famous in the world of savants long before the rest of the world had heard of him. What manner of man he is in his daily life, manner and response to the life of the times the present volume well and interestingly tells.

Professor Einstein may even be said to have reviewed the book himself. "The author of this book," he writes in a brief note printed at the beginning, "is one who knows me rather intimately in my endeavor, thoughts, beliefs—in bedroom slippers. I have read it to satisfy, in the main, my own curiosity. What interested me was not a desire to know what I am or look like, but rather another's avowal of what I am."

Marveling at him, and still a little shaky in his grasp of the general meanings of the doctrine, the judicious leader nevertheless will find Professor Einstein a likable man.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Answers to Correspondents

MARION WEST GEARE of Swarthmore, Pa., who has adorned this column before, now places us in a difficult position . . . She has had an idea, on which she asks our advice:

"As one strictly literary person to another, is that a good idea, or a youthful caprice? I'd like to do it, but I'm bashful. Do you ever, ever give personal advice? Do be an intellectual Dorothy Dix just once, and insert some place in your column: Do it—or: Don't do it. Of course, you could say: Go jump in the lake—but would that be strictly literary?"

Now as the First Mrs. Fraser says in St. John Ervine's play (we misquote from memory): "The time is coming when something must be done to defend age from youth" . . . Youth is so alarming . . . How shall a venerable journalist resist such an appeal? . . . Especially when it is subscribed, "Intelligently yours"? . . . Yet how can he submit to being placed in the answers-to-correspondents class?

* * *

It reminds us of the occasion when a distinguished editor invited us to become a society editor . . . We were fair took aback . . . On the face of it, this was a fighting proposal . . . On the other hand, the salary was of a munificence at that time hardly dreamed of by reporters and sub-editors . . . And the distinguished editor reminded us that certain other great newspapers had installed men as society editors—well, in a manner of speaking . . . We finally summoned breath enough to refuse.

But this seems different . . . How refuse so charming an appeal? . . . Besides, that isn't a bad phrase—"an intellectual Dorothy Dix" . . . heh, heh, heh! . . . Well, here goes:

Don't do it.

Because what you really want to do is to write a letter to the editor . . . So just do that . . . We happen to know you're good at that . . . And perhaps—mind you, we're not promising anything for him—the editor might find something for you to do.

* * *

You know, the more we think about the answers-to-correspondents idea the better we like it . . . Partly because it simplifies things . . . Perhaps Miss Geare and some others don't know how that sort of thing is done . . . No, we've never done it, but we've seen it in operation . . . You just write yourself a few letters at first, to start things going . . . Then all you do is watch 'em pour in . . . And you'll be surprised, how much less plausible are the genuine ones than those you wrote to yourself . . . So far as we're concerned, it's all started now . . . We'll just sit back . . . For example, we never could have thought of anything so good as this:

"The Book of the Hour Club extends to you Season's Greetings—and asks your coöperation in increasing the average attendance at our Sunday afternoon reviews. Perhaps you do not know that the most important publishers in New York are sending us very outstanding authors to review their own books every Sunday afternoon until the end of April."

* * *

No, we didn't know that . . . Some time ago we protested against the custom of having books reviewed by rival authors in the same field . . . This was done presumably on the theory that the rivals were ipso facto experts . . . Maybe so; but are they qualified to give impartial judgments? . . . This notion of letting authors review their own books looks much better to us . . . Especially in countries of Anglo-Saxon traditions . . . Because you may depend upon it that any writer brought up in an Anglo-Saxon atmosphere will suffer from an overdose of modesty, and therefore his favorable comments will be understatements, and his adverse criticisms exaggerations . . . Thus you may strike your own medium, and that perhaps is about as near as you can hope to come, in an imperfect world, to a just judgment on a question of art.

Could the same idea, we wonder, be applied to critics? . . . We cannot see at the moment why a reviewer should not be allowed to explain to his readers, the day after publication, why his notice was superior to those written by his colleagues . . . You may have observed that they seldom agree in their verdicts . . . But perhaps you read only one? . . . That may be best, after all . . . Then your confidence in your private Sir Oracle need never be disturbed.

* * *

The Book Publishers Research Institute has realized at last the value of the questionnaire—the value, we mean, to the Research Institute . . . Releases had been coming to our desk for some time from this organization, but not until lately had we seen any of their stuff breaking into the news columns . . . Probably you know that that is the ultimate test . . . Items—even news items—may appear for years in feature pages of a newspaper without attracting the slightest notice, but the moment a thing is seen in the news columns, and particularly on Page One, it takes on significance.

Therefore the Research Institute was wise when it got recent Wellesley graduates to answer a questionnaire on what they read . . . The news columns were full of it at once . . . But we regret to see that the Research Institute has allowed itself to fall into the old mistake as to the place of fiction . . . It notes that "these women read about four times as much fiction as they do serious works like history and essays" . . . What we should like to know is, where did the publicity engineers who conducted this inquiry get the notion that history and essays are necessarily to be taken seriously? . . . And, we ask them, have they ever read any of the light and frivolous products of Homer, Dante or Shakespeare?

But soft—answering, not asking, questions was to be our destiny.

An Epic of the Arctic

André's Story: The Complete Record of His Polar Flight, 1897. New York: Viking. $3.

EVERYONE is familiar now with the tragic result of the Andrée balloon expedition to the North pole. An enterprising press has seen to that. As soon as the first intimation was made that the remains of the explorer's camp, hidden in the arctic snows for 33 years, had been discovered at White Island by a party which had set out for an entirely different purpose, an attempt was begun to solve a mystery of the frozen north that had baffled two generations.

Andrée, with his two companions, Strindberg and Fraenkel, started their flight in the Eagle, July 14, 1897. As the balloon took off they lost their drag lines. These consisted of long heavy ropes, weighing together 1600 pounds, with which it was intended to keep the balloon at a fairly constant height from the earth and to help to control its direction. The result was that the Eagle became a "free balloon" and was at the mercy of the wind. Thus handicapped, the explorers continued their adventurous journey, bumping over the ice and frequently dipping down to the water surface until July 17, when the balloon was forced to descend.

Fog apparently had formed ice on the bag and weighted the balloon down so heavily that it would not rise. The balloon had drifted widely off its course. What was to be done? There was nothing else to do than to turn to sledge and boat, starting the long, hazardous and monotonous journey over the ice. Sufficient instruments to enable them to find their direction had been salvaged by the explorers. The weary march started. A stirring tale of hope, courage and fortitude has been provided by the details of the journey over the ice as found in the diaries. These diaries constitute the basis of the book. They reveal how the explorers crossed hummocky ice, negotiated "leads," drifted in arctic currents back as far at times as they had tramped forward, pushing and pulling sledges containing supplies for the months of dreary labor, until they finally reached the island where the relics of the expedition were found.

In addition to the diaries, biographies of the men, articles by experts on the technical aspects of the flight, on pack-ice, on the animal life on the pack-ice, on the balloon and its construction and on the weather during the flight throw additional light on the expedition. Coupled with reproductions of photographs, taken by the explorers, are maps and diagrams which help to complete the record.

The story of Andrée's expedition marks perhaps the final chapter in polar flights by balloon. Andrée felt the time had come to use some other means than the sledge for crossing ice tracts. He was confident that the air balloon supplied the answer. And he made careful calculations. Even during the flight he noted the defects of his balloon, so that the experience gained might be of use to later explorers. The information is of little use today, with the advent of the airplane. Yet the story of the flight is none the less interesting, for it is a story of courage in the face of the most desperate circumstances.

The Paris Commune

The Paris Commune, by Edward S. Mason. New York: Macmillan. $5.

HOW an historical episode which was Socialistic in neither its origin nor its accomplishments has been used by Socialists to endow their doctrine with a potent mythology, and how this mythology has in turn been appropriated by the Communists to justify their greatest excesses, is the story which unfolds as one reads this careful and scholarly study of the French Revolution of 1871.

Because the Franco-Prussian War made better "copy," as newspapermen would say, the insurrection in Paris has been more or less pushed off the front page ever since. It is to remedy this situation, and to provide an accurate record of what actually happened during those disturbed weeks when Paris was at war with France as represented by its new and untried government, that Professor Mason has written his study of the Paris Commune. As a trained economist and historian, he is exceptionally well qualified to show the true significance of this event, and to place it in its proper perspective, especially as regards the history of Socialism.

The insurrection was not made by Socialists and did not introduce a Socialistic régime, yet Karl Marx and others have written as if it were Socialistic in its very essence. French Socialists, such as Léon Blum, publisher of the Paris daily, Le Populaire, try to prove that the Commune was one of the landmarks of French history; yet, as the author points out, it left hardly a trace on the economic, social or political life of France. Its only heritage to the country as a whole was one of internal strife.

The régime of violence in which the Commune culminated has overshadowed by its dramatic elements, the real significance of the experiment. Professor Mason observes: "The events of the bloody week of May have nothing to do with the Socialism of the Commune, yet any Socialist history of the revolution of March is devoted largely to this subject. . . . The feeble, faltering and often incredibly stupid leadership of the Commune is forgotten. In its death the revolution was far more robust than it had ever appeared in life."

The only thing upon which all the various groups which went to make up the Commune were unanimously agreed was their opposition to the Roman Catholic Church and to religion in general. Perhaps in this respect, more clearly than in any other, the Commune was the ancestor of the Bolshevist régime in Russia.

Professor Mason approves the policy of restraint followed by the Commune in refusing to take possession of the reserves of the Bank of France. The bank, which today has a gold reserve of more than 50,000,000,000 francs, had then only 77,000,000 francs in its vaults.

On reading this book, one is led to the conclusion that more history should be written by economists, and that more economists should see their work in its true historical perspective. Professor Mason's work illustrates the merits of this dual method of approach and treatment.

L. R. M.

Book Reviews in Brief

Monhegan: The Cradle of New England, by Ida Sedgwick Proper. Portland, Me. (The Southworth Press) is a bit dusty, after the manner of the ancient events with which it deals. Primarily a source book, it delves into the records and letters which have come down from Sir Ferdinando Georges, Captain John Smith and others who first made history on this island off the coast of Maine. Fragments of old maps and signatures are scattered throughout its pages. In her determined efforts to establish Monhegan's historical position, the author unfortunately has neglected that romantic aura which clings as closely to the island as the mist that marches from the sea. Swashbucklers, gentlemen, farmers, fisher-folk, all are lurking just a page ahead, but the reader never manages to catch up with them.

Ernest Lawson, by F. Newlin Price (New York: Ferargil. $5), has been published as a means of offering a brief essay on the painter and presenting some 50 or more reproductions of his characteristic canvases. Mr. Price well says, "The creed of Lawson is founded on solid faiths; not so much the philosophy of line, decorative and lyric in its swing through space, as on the faintest of moods that have dramatic beauty." The pictures range in their subjects through the cities of Europe and the United States, with pastoral and wilderness scenes for variety. These pictures are reproduced by courtesy of many private owners and museums.

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THE HOME FORUM

An Apology to Brooks and Trees

I HAVE always thought it some strange folly in a tree to grow in a city square, when woods and brooks, orchards and meadows, by the mile, are there for asking. But today, as I stood in the city square, under the cooling shade of a friendly tree, I saw that the city needs its trees quite as much as the countryside, and I was glad that there are trees which lift themselves above the dust and noise and commotion, so far from their native element, and grow where they are needed to bring a note of rest, repose and refreshment.

Few of the hurrying crowd ever lift their eyes to look up at those green friendly branches, and yet, that we should miss them if they were not there is proved by the reluctant consent under which they are removed, and the protests even when the removal is unavoidable.

Brooks and trees have ever been the friends of mankind. The brooks have long ago been gently diverted from the city. That was not to be avoided, for a brook could never be at home in the city street unless it were to fold itself up into a little pond and live in a park, which is not easy for a freedom-loving brook to do. But the trees are still with us, and we are so much the better for their kind presence, for nothing can equal their dignity and beauty. They come from quiet places and even in an environment of noisy activity and commotion they breathe out a clean, pure atmosphere and grateful quiet.

In the city it is all very well to hurry past a tree, giving no heed to its pleasant shade. The city was made for many things, and many things it demands, and we may take only a little time for those things that are not related to its business. But, as I go swiftly over the outlying country, sometimes for miles, where there are majestic green-shaded aisles of trees, I think that it is a pity to pass such beauty by, unpraising. And when a brook has made its silver, singing way beside me, the sweetest of companions, for mile on mile, I feel that I ought to say something to show that I do not pass the trees and brooks unthinking, and to offer an apology for my necessity of going swiftly on.

There is something majestically uplifting in a tall tree, perhaps because its height leads the eye upward to its topmost branches and finally into the limitless blue. There is something so big in the contemplation of such greatness that only large thoughts and fine thoughts could follow it. And the brooks which I pass with seeming carelessness, they too, should know that it is not without a sigh, but being a dweller in this modern world I must sometimes do what modern people do, and one of their ways is to hurry on toward a more or less certain goal making good time at any cost.

Sometimes I fancy that the trees wave me a friendly greeting as I speed past. If one might fancy a tree talking, I think they would be saying that it was a pity that I could not stop to hear the West Wind sing his latest song with popular accompaniment, or to look into the robin's nest where the fledglings are just beginning to balance their plump little bodies on the edge of the nest, and to think about flying; or they might exchange pitying glances that anyone should pass beauty so swiftly and miss the sweet music of silence. But they would never speak harshly of me nor condemn my goings or comings lightly. For trees are generous, kindly, and just, and are never quick to judge.

There are times when the hurry of the day is past, when there is no need to cover swift miles or to arrive at some certain place at some certain time: when the affairs of the day are veiled by the gray and rose curtains which I so gladly pull at dusk, to shut out the sight and sound of the busy daytime world. Then it is that I find an hour to walk with the trees and brooks and get to know them. Then it is that I whisper, "I didn't mean it, dears, I wanted to go slowly, but,"— and the trees wave fragrant branches and whisper, "We know, we know," and the brooks murmur over the pebbles, "Yes, yes, yes."

There are certain evenings that I like to remember. They are framed in my memory, as it were in silver frames, for only silver would suit them. They are the evenings when I have walked with the trees and the moon was with us. Once in the pool of a brook, I saw a young tender moon, like the one in the sky, dancing smilingly in the smooth little pool. They were so alike,—the water-moon and the sky-moon,—that I was not sure which was of the earth and which was of the sky. I am sure that visiting of this sort would not be according to the rules of the sky so I have never before told this secret, but I know that anyone who has brooks and trees and loves them enough to bear with me thus far, will be wise enough, and kind enough to take good care of the secret of the brook. The moon was very young that night and must have found rigid planet rules irksome, so who could deny it the joy of a little dance with the brook?

I often look up at the shaggy trunk of an oak and think of the years of rain and sun and waiting and growing that have passed since those early days when a tiny acorn dropped on the moss at the feet of the mother-tree, and took root, and sent forth leaflets and twigs and branches until finally it developed into a noble tree. And then I think of my busy days and how important it sometimes seems that I get to a certain place at a certain time, when in the sum of things it matters not one jot whether I get there or not. And I wonder what the oak tree would say, if it could reply in words to my apology for speeding by, when only a reverent pause would be fitting. I wonder how it seems to an oak which has taken a hundred years to grow from an acorn, to see me rushing past trying to get there fifteen minutes sooner.

E. G.

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Refrain

Of all the songs which poets sing,
The ones which are most sweet,
Are those which at close intervals
A low refrain repeat;
Some tender word, some syllable,
Over and over, ever and ever,
While the song lasts,
Altering never,
Music if sung, music if said,
Subtle like some fine golden thread
A shuttle casts,
In and out on a fabric red,
Till it glows all through
With golden hue.
Oh! of all the songs sung,
No songs are so sweet
As the songs with refrains,
Which repeat and repeat.

—From "Poems by HELEN JACKSON."

American Colonial Candles

Candles were a luxury for many years. In 1634 no candles could be purchased for less than fourpence, a sum which was considered the height of extravagance in those days.

Although most families used their oil lamps on all ordinary occasions, they almost all kept a good supply of candles on hand for all special affairs, and it was one of the duties of the thrifty housewife each fall to make up and store away a large enough supply to carry them through until another fall. . . .

The bayberries furnished the material for the choicest candles, and since it took a large quantity of berries for each candle made, they were highly prized and kept for very important occasions. The bayberry is a very small, silvery-gray berry, growing in thick clusters on the brittle stems of a low-growing bush, found close to the seashore. It has to be boiled and skimmed several times before the fat is a delicate, semitransparent light green indicating that it is sufficiently refined. These candles burn quite freely and give off a delicate fragrance.

As the demand for candles increased, in time men made a business of travelling from house to house around the country, stopping a day or two in each place long enough to make up the winter's supply, and they were usually warmly welcomed, because they supplied the family not only with candles but also with all the news and gossip of the countryside, a matter of no small importance when newspapers were unknown.

With the use of candles came the making of a . . . variety of holders, so that a collector may have a very busy and interesting time if he simply wishes to confine himself to candlesticks and candle holders. He may find them in iron, tin, pewter, wood, brass, glass, silver and earthenware, with a bewildering variation in form, size, design, etc., in each kind. Some are common enough to be found in almost any little country antique store, while others are so rarely met with that it often takes years of patient search before one is rewarded.—ARTHUR H. HAYWARD, in "Colonial Lighting."

The Home Comer's Hour

The home comer walked up the street with springing step and eyes that glowed with anticipation. Home! Soon now the welcoming door would swing wide for his entrance. The houses along the street of his desire all looked the same as when last he passed their way; only of course the bright green wreaths in the windows and on the doors, with their touches of scarlet, were fresh. Each brass knocker hung expectantly, waiting to be lifted and gently dropped. It was good again to see these houses of dear memory, and hope that within were those old-time neighbors and friends. Or were there strange faces behind the curtains? At least, home was the same.

How good it was to be once again in the well loved room. Here indeed was peace, and what memories were stirred by the familiar things! Gifts of loved ones, mementoes of travel, or precious souvenirs. The home comer sat down before the fireplace with its glowing logs. The rose of the curtain drapes leaped across to the rose of the candle shades on the side wall, wound into the rose of the center wall panel, and dropped to a rose cushion, making a delicate roseate band about the room. The warmth of the fire enfolded all in its comforting embrace, while the rose lamp shade sent a subdued gleam across the desk on which it stood and softened the jackets of the books in the wall case. The eyes of the home comer rested on the Temple edition of Shakespeare, and thoughts strayed to the discerning friend who seemed to foreknow what best would afford enjoyment. "You will like these," he had said. "You are fond of blue bindings, and you can put them in your pocket."

A Japanese print of a house in the snow under the moonlight hung above the books. That came from another friend, one who was tireless in kindness and tender patience with youth's careless ways. Her watchful care that never intruded, her tactful efforts to open broader ways of thinking, her sacrifice of self to bring happiness to this young person who had crossed her path—had they been appreciated? The home comer was compelled to admit regretfully that it scarcely had been so. Youth learns slowly how precious are those tender kindnesses.

A pair of rose vases stood on the white marble colonial mantel. With what gayety they two had loitered through the shops and past enticing windows, stepping in here and examining vases there, looking for those flared tops. They must be just that shape, to fit into a particular wall space, and of a color to reflect warmth upon the icy marble. But they were evasive. It seemed almost there were none such. Then, one day, in a Japanese shop, there they were! The friends looked each into understanding eyes, and carried the vases away. The home comer had placed them definitely where they still stood. Those had been happy days!

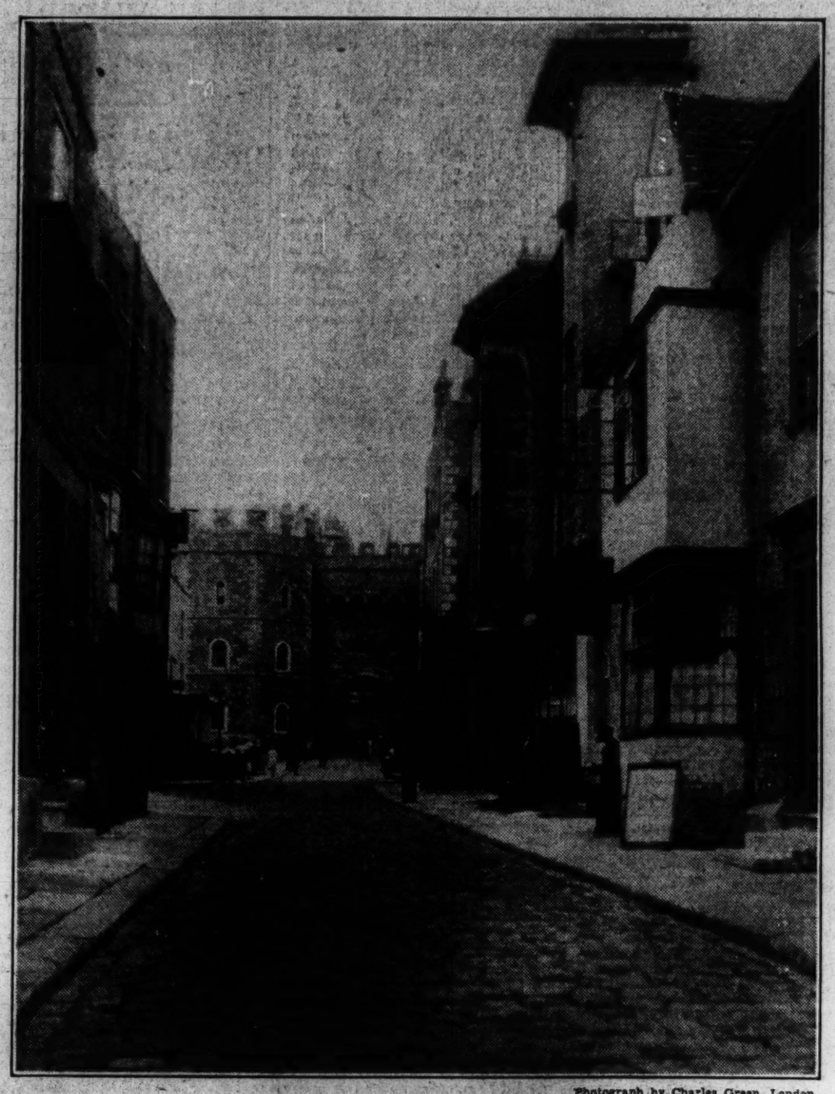
On the wall hung an etching, gift of the artist whose work it was. What a vivid friend the artist had always been! And now they soon would meet again. But there was a difference. The artist had become famous. Rooms full of her pictures formed exhibitions in many cities. Débutante and matron pressed for portraits. Any hostess felt herself favored beyond most if that charming person could be engaged for a dinner guest. The papers and the magazines cried forth the well approved name. All this was indeed different from the old days when of orders there were none and when no picture had yet been on exhibit. Yet, the home comer knew with a deep happiness that they would always be the same to each other.

Yonder hung the picture of a beautiful girl standing beside a great Newfoundland dog beneath a wide-spreading tree. How well the home comer remembered the day at the bridal party of this girl, when the picture had been made at her country home! It had been a joyous party, and now she was about to leave her girlhood home and live in a distant city. She had bade them good-by with the sweet grace that springs from deep happiness, and this picture was the nearest memento the home comer now had of that young friend.

Even the rugs on the floor brought precious memories. That rich cream-orange in its Oriental pattern, which let the feet sink into its cushiony nap, through how many years it had been a source of joy! For some way, a luxurious Oriental rug under one's feet affords a sense of warm friendliness that is lacking in many rugs of the West. If one could read the meanings of those heiroglyphic figures in the strange designs, what would the message be? Perhaps therein was woven the tale of love of some dusky Persian for his lady. Or, the traditions of a nation or race might be hidden in those cryptic outlines. Now, to these visible but silent insignia were added the imprint of triumph or defeat, of smiles or tears, of greeting and parting, many of them quite forgotten by the home comer. It was indeed an exquisite rug, and the home comer had clung to it, despite the wiles of a dealer who had proffered an extravagant price.

That flaming Anatolian prayer rug in the window, too, had its story of wealth and fame, and of penury and obscurity. It had known palatial halls and been trod by golden slippers and swept by brocaded gowns gleaming with jewels. Princely men had walked there too, bending courtly heads to the gentle voice of princesses. Then obscure days came, and the rug with its flame now glows only for the home comer's delight.

Oh, yes, it was good to be home, in the dear familiar room, where every book and rug and picture and ornament made sweet music, sang sweet songs, told enchanting tales; but only the home comer could hear the music or understand, could gather the golden threads of memory into this rich fabric of benediction.



Photograph by Charles Green, London

A Street in England's Old Windsor

LOOKING back into a dim past one sees Windsor as the site of a Roman settlement; and because the river upon which it stood wound in and out, one hears it called "Windlesore" or "Wyndsore."

There is another Windsor lying three miles away, and it is round this village that most of the early history circles, for it was there that Edward the Confessor had his royal residence.

When William the Conqueror arrived upon the scene he was attracted by the forest as a hunting ground, and managed to obtain the land by exchange from Westminster Abbey, to which Edward the Confessor had given it. The Great Park at Windsor, with its giant oaks, is a remnant of the old royal forest, and many are the tales connected with it.

The moated castle had been built on a great mound, from which it could be seen for miles over the flat surrounding land, and William, having chosen it for his residence, made it, what it has ever since been, the chief home of the English sovereigns. He replaced the primitive wooden inclosure by a stone circuit wall, but the first complete round tower was not built until about 1272. When Edward III came to the throne he chose the castle as the meeting place of his newly established Knights of the Garter since, according to legend, King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table had been wont to sit on the summit of the mound.

What history belongs to that fine old castle with its massive towers and tall flag turret! What scenes have been enacted within its walls! If the story is true, and the localization of the scene at Windsor and the complimentary references to the castle seem to confirm it, perhaps the greatest of all its great moments was reached when in a gallery which now forms part of the Royal Library, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth and her court, the first performance of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" took place. The Queen had been so taken with the admirable character of "Falstaff" in "Henry IV" that the "Merry Wives" was written at her "command and by her direction; and she was so eager to see it acted that she commanded it to be finished in fourteen days, and was afterward, as tradition tells us, very well pleased with the representation." (Dennis. 1702).

Sunlight in Trafalgar Square

I stood under the portico of the National Gallery in the shade looking southwards, across the fountains and the lions, towards the green trees under the distant tower. Once a swallow sang in passing on the wing, garrulous still as in the time of old Rome and Augustan Virgil. From the high pediments dropped the occasional chatter of sparrows and the chirp of their young in the roofs. The second brood, they were late; they would not be in time for the harvest and the fields of stubble. A flight of blue pigeons rose from the central pavement to the level line of the parapet of the western houses. A startling shot across the square, swift, straight, resolute. . . . Away in the harvest field the reaper, pausing in his work, had glanced up at the one stray fleck of cloud in the sky, which to my fancy might be a Cupid on a blue panel, and seeing it, smiled in the midst of the corn, wiping his blackened face, for he knew it meant dry weather. . . . It was a sign to him of continued sunshine and the prosperity of increased wages. The sun from whose fiery brilliance I escaped into the shadow was to him a welcome friend. . . .

At my back, within the gallery, there is many a canvas painted under Italian skies, in glowing Spain, in bright Southern France. There are scenes lit with the light that gleams on orange grove and myrtle; these are faces tinted with the golden hue that floats in southern air. But yet, if any one impartial will stand here outside, under the portico, and forgetting that it is prosaic London, will look at the summer enclosed within the square, and acknowledge it for itself as it is, he must admit that the view—light and colour, tone and shade—is equal to the painted canvas, is full, as it were to the brim, of interest, suggestion, and delight.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "The Life of the Fields."

„Selig sind die Sanftmütigen"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DIE Erfahrungen des täglichen Lebens beweisen zweifellos die Wahrheit, daß Demut zu wahrem Streben führt. Wenige unter uns haben nicht erlebt, wie diese Gesinnung die Tür zu größeren Möglichkeiten öffnet. Sie hebt uns empor in das Reich der Übereinstimmung und Zusammenarbeit mit Menschen, von denen wir lernen und uns leiten lassen möchten; und diese Haltung führt unvermeidlich zu Fortschritt und zur Verwirklichung unserer Hoffnung.

Was ist nun diese Gesinnung, von der hier die Rede ist? Sie kann als die Fähigkeit bezeichnet werden, die uns sagen läßt: Ich weiß nichts, aber ich möchte gern wissen. Eine solche Haltung erweist sich dem als sehr große Hilfe, dem ein neues Erlebnis bevorsteht, oder der etwas Außergewöhnliches unternimmt. Zu solchen Zeiten haben wir eher das Gefühl, daß wir uns die Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen von Menschen zunutze machen sollten, die die Erfahrung vor uns gemacht haben. Wie oft finden wir, daß wir immer belohnt werden, wenn wir uns solchen Menschen in dieser Demut nähern und zugeben, daß wir willens sein müssen, zu lernen! Da ist sofort eine frohe und ungezwungene Beziehung angeknüpft. Auf der einen Seite herrscht das stets zunehmende Verlangen, zu lernen und richtig zu arbeiten, und auf der andern die geduldige und aufrichtige Bereitschaft zu helfen.

Der Lehrer entdeckt diese Gesinnung in den Schülern seiner Klasse sofort. Er begrüßt sie und freut sich darüber, so oft er sie findet, weil er weiß, was für große Möglichkeiten des Fortschritts sie verspricht. Wie schnell entdeckt der erfahrene Vorarbeiter den Lehrling mit dieser gelehrigen Gesinnung! In jedem solchen Falle weiß er, daß der, dem sie eigen ist, sehr im Vorteil ist, und daß sein Erfolg gesichert ist.

Alles, was über diese demütige, fortschrittliche, gelehrige Gesinnung gesagt worden ist, gilt noch mehr, wenn wir nur danach trachten, die Christliche Wissenschaft zu verstehen und anzuwenden. Wir müssen diese demütige Gesinnung jederzeit haben. Von dem Augenblick an, wo wir sie verlieren, steht unser Fortschritt scheinbar so lang still, bis wir, womöglich durch das, was wir leiden, fähig und willens werden, uns ihr wieder zuzuwenden und aufrichtig, wenn auch zuerst vielleicht strauchelnd, beten, wie es am Anfang des Kirchenliedes unserer Führerin heißt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 397; Gedichte, S. 14):

„Hirte mein, zeige mir, wie ich soll geh'n
Über die steilen, die einsamen Höh'n".

Der Meisterchrist betonte die Notwendigkeit dieser sanftmütigen Gesinnung, dieser Bereitwilligkeit zu lernen und anzuwenden. Immer wieder, wenn er zu seinen Zeitgenossen sprach, ohne Rücksicht darauf, ob es eine Gruppe hochstehender, gelehrter Pharisäer, ein reicher Geschäftsmann, ein römischer Krieger, die weltmüde Sünderin Magdalena oder ein derber Fischer aus Galiläa war,—allen gegenüber betonte er die Tatsache, daß man jene gelehrige, kindliche Gesinnung haben muß, die nach dem Lieblichen, das die Wahrheit allen gibt, verlangt und es willkommen heißt, ehe man hoffen kann, in das Himmelreich zu kommen, in „das Reich des unfehlbaren, ewigen und allmächtigen Gemüts" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy, S. 590).

In der Bergpredigt sagte Jesus: „Selig sind die Sanftmütigen; denn sie werden das Erdreich besitzen". Ja, selig sind diejenigen, die die Herzensdemut haben, die sie befähigt, sich freudig danach zu sehnen, den Christus, die Wahrheit, zu verstehen und dieses Verständnis festzuhalten, das die Menschen von dem scheinbaren Angriff des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts befreit und ihnen Herrschaft darüber gibt! Und noch bei einer andern Gelegenheit wiederholte Jesus denselben Gedanken mit den überaus ermütigenden Worten: „Nehmet auf euch mein Joch und lernet von mir; denn ich bin sanftmütig und von Herzen demütig; so werdet ihr Ruhe finden für eure Seelen".

Unsere verehrte Führerin Mrs. Eddy wußte aus ihrer Erfahrung mit der Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft und der Gründung ihrer Kirche wohl, daß ihr diese herrliche Offenbarung nie zuteil geworden wäre, wenn sie jene Herzensdemut, von der unser Meister spricht, nicht in vollem Maße besessen hätte. Sie beschreibt diese Gesinnung mit den schönen Worten (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 323, 324): „Die Willigkeit, wie ein kleines Kind zu werden und das Alte um des Neuen willen aufzugeben, macht den Gedanken für die vorgeschrittene Idee empfänglich. Die Freudigkeit, die falschen Marksteine zu verlassen, und die Freude, sie verschwinden zu sehen —eine solche Gesinnung beschleunigt die endgültige Harmonie". Wie können wir also je dankbar genug sein für die Christliche Wissenschaft, die uns die große Tatsache klar zeigt, daß der wirkliche Mensch immer der volle und vollkommene Ausdruck des unendlichen Gemüts war; es jetzt ist und immerdar sein wird! Eins mit Gott müssen Seine vollkommenen geistigen Ideen—unser wahres Selbst hier, jetzt und immerdar—alle ausnahmslos den Christus, die Wahrheit, dieselbe gestern, heute und in Ewigkeit, leben und lieben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"Blessed are the meek"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE experiences of everyday life undoubtedly prove the truth that lowliness is true ambition's ladder. Few of us have failed to experience the way in which this attitude of mind opens the door to greater possibilities. It lifts us into a realm of agreement and coöperation with those from whom we would learn, and by whom we would be guided, and this attitude makes progress and the realization of our hope inevitable.

What, then, is this attitude of thought referred to above? It may be described as the ability to say, I do not know, but I want to learn. Such an attitude is a very great help to anyone setting out on a new experience or an unusual undertaking. At such a time, more often than not, we feel that we are expected to avail ourselves of the knowledge and experiences of one who has been over the ground before us. How often we find that, if we approach such a one in this attitude of lowliness, this admission of the fact that we must be willing to learn, we are always rewarded! There is at once a joyous and free relationship established. On the one side there is an ever increasing desire to learn and to work correctly, and on the other a patient and earnest willingness to help.

The teacher in his classroom readily detects this mental attitude in his pupils. Whenever he finds it, he welcomes it and rejoices, because he knows the great possibilities for progress which it promises. How quickly does the experienced foreman pick out the apprentice who possesses this teachable attitude of mind! Wherever he finds it, he knows that the possessor has something very greatly in his favor, and that his success is inevitable.

All that has been said of this lowly, progressive, teachable attitude of thought is more than ever true if the understanding and practice of Christian Science is our sole ambition. At all times this attitude of meekness must be ours. The moment we lose it—that moment we would seem to stop our progress until, possibly through the things we suffer, we are able and willing to turn to it again and to pray, falteringly at first perhaps, but none the less sincerely, as in the opening lines of our Leader's hymn (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 397; Poems, p. 14),

"Shepherd, show me how to go
O'er the hillside steep."

The master Christian emphasized the necessity for this attitude of meekness, this willingness to learn and put into practice. Again and again, in speaking to the men of his day, whether addressing a group of exclusive, learned Pharisees, a wealthy business man, a Roman soldier, the sin-stained, world-weary Magdalen, or the rough fishermen of Galilee,—to each and all he emphasized the fact that before one could hope to enter into the kingdom of heaven, "the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 590), there must be that teachable, childlike mental attitude which is reaching out for and welcoming the lovely things which Truth gives to all.

As part of his Sermon on the Mount Jesus said, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth." Blessed, indeed, are they who possess the lowliness of heart which enables them to long joyously to have and to hold the understanding of the Christ, Truth, which sets men free from and gives them dominion over the apparent aggression of so-called mortal mind! On yet another occasion Jesus reiterated this same idea in most comforting words, when he said, "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

From her experience in discovering Christian Science and establishing her church our revered Leader, Mrs. Eddy, well knew that this glorious revelation would never have come to her unless she had possessed in a very full measure that lowliness of heart to which our Lord refers. She describes this attitude in these beautiful words (Science and Health, pp. 323, 324): "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear, —this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony." How, then, can we ever be grateful enough for Christian Science, which shows us clearly the great fact that the real man has always been, is now, and must always continue to be the full and perfect expression of infinite Mind! At-one with God, each and all of His perfect spiritual ideas—our true selfhood here, now, and always—must be living and loving the Christ, Truth, the same yesterday, today, and forever.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Studies of Masterpieces

Smacks were following one another up the canal for the week-end surcease, and all their long-colored weins (vanes) streamed in the wind against the blue sky. And the charm of the inefficient canal was the spreading hayfields on each side, with big wagons, and fat horses that pricked up their ears (doubtless at the unusual sight of our blue ensign), and a young mother who snatched her rolling infant from the hay and held him up to behold us. And then the skipper was excited by the spectacle of his aged father's trading barge, unexpectedly making for the same port, with his mother, brother and sister on deck—the crew! Arrived in port, we lay under the enormous flank of this barge, and the skipper boarded his old home with becoming placidity.

The port was a magnificent medley of primary colors, and the beautiful forms of boats, and the heavy curves of dark, drying sails, all dominated by the weins streaming in the hot sunshine. Every few minutes a smack arrived, and took its appointed place for Sunday. The basin seemed to be always full and always receptive. Nothing lacked for perfect picturesqueness, even to a little ship-repairing yard, and an establishment for raddling sails stretched largely out on green grass. The town was separated from the basin by a narrow canal and a red brick water-gate. The main street ran straight away inland, and merged into an avenue of yellowish-green trees. At intervals straight streets branched off at right angles from the main. In the center of the burg was a square. Everywhere rich ancient roofs, gables, masonry, and brickwork in Indian reds and salty-blues; everywhere glimpses of courtyards precisely imitated from the pictures of Pieter de Hooch. The interior of the church was a picture by Bosboom. It had a fine organ-case, and a sacristan out of a late novel by Huysmans. . . .

The women's costumes here showed a difference, the gilt casque being divided into two halves. All bodices were black, all skirts blue. Some of the fishermen make majestic figures, tall, proud, commanding, fit adversaries of Alva; in a word, exemplifications of the grand manner. Their salutes were sometimes royal.

The gaiety of the color; the distinction of the forms; the strange warmth; the completeness of the entity of the town, which seemed to have been constructed at one effort; the content of the inhabitants, especially the visible, unconscious gladness of the women at the return of their mariners; the urbanity of everybody—all these things helped to produce a comfortable and yet disconcerting sensation. . . .

All day until late in the evening smacks ceased not to creep up the canal. The aspect of the basin altered from minute to minute, with disastrous effect on water-colorists. In the dust we ferreted in a gloomy and spellbound second-hand shop, amid dozens of rococo wall-clocks, and bought a few little things. As we finally boarded the yacht in the dark, we could see a group of sailors in a bosky arbor bending over a table on which was a lamp that harshly lighted their grave faces. They may have thought that they were calculating and apportioning the week's profits; but . . . they were playing at masterpieces by Rembrandt. — ARNOLD BENNETT, in "From the Log of the Velsa."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS WINTHROP NEW CHAMPION

Defeats Hilda Boehm for U. S. Girls' Indoor Singles Championship

UNITED STATES INDOOR GIRL TENNIS CHAMPIONS

SINGLES

1921—Martha P. Bayard.
1924—Elizabeth Hilleary.
1925—Alice C. Francis.
1926—Marjorie A. Morrill.
1927—Sarah H. Palfrey.
1928—Sarah H. Palfrey.
1929—Mianne Palfrey.
1930—Sarah H. Palfrey.
1931—Katherine Winthrop.

DOUBLES

1926—Marjorie A. Morrill and Elizabeth H. Palfrey.
1927—Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1928—Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1929—Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey
1930—Sarah H. and Joanna O. Palfrey.

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWTON, Mass. Jan. 3—Katherine Winthrop of Chestnut Hill and the Foxcroft School in Washington, scored an upset here today when she defeated the top seeded player, Hilda Boehm of the Malden High School, in the final round of the singles tournament for the United States girls' indoor tennis championship on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, in straight sets. The victor, seeded No. 4, earned her victory through superior speed.

The new champion opened the match by winning her service. Miss Boehm won the second game on her own service and then dropped three straight. In the sixth game Miss Winthrop sent one of Miss Boehm's returns screaming down the right sideline off her forehand. The Malden girl, caught out of position, ran across the court in an effort to make a get, but fell. After play was resumed it was apparent that Miss Boehm had lost all fight and confidence and she could not seem to get going until well into the second set when she showed a burst of her true form and won three games, the fourth, fifth and sixth, but Miss Winthrop, calm as ever, stepped into the breach and captured the next three games with the loss of a single point in each to win the set and match at 6—3, 6—3. The point score:

FIRST SET

Katherine Winthrop	4	1	4	5	4	2	6	3	4—33—6
Hilda Boehm	1	4	2	3	1	4	4	5	0—34—3

SECOND SET

Katherine Winthrop	6	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	4—32—6	
Hilda Boehm	4	0	2	4	4	4	1	1	1—31—3	

In the late doubles matches yesterday afternoon, Joanna O. Palfrey, who won the title last year with her sister, Sarah, and paired this year with Marian Wood of Brookline, went down to defeat after a 38-game battle with Virginia Arnold and Helen Jones. Miss Palfrey and Miss Wood were seeded fourth. Mary Cutter and Helen Fulton teamed to defeat Rosalind Badaracco and Carlotta Baker, 6—0, 6—0.

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Final Round

Katherine Winthrop, Chestnut Hill, defeated Hilda Boehm, Malden, 6—3, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Helen Jones and Virginia Arnold defeated Joanna O. Palfrey and Marian Wood, 8—6, 13—11.

Mary Cutter and Helen Fulton defeated Rosalind Badaracco and Carlotta Baker, 6—0, 6—0.

Oakland Sheiks Maintain Margin

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Ag'st	Pts
Oakland Sheiks	11	0	2	46	13	22
Los Angeles	7	3	3	28	21	17
S. F. Tigers	5	1	6	25	27	11
Oakland Checkers	2	2	8	19	41	6
S. F. Black Hawks	2	2	8	13	29	6

RESULT DEC. 26

Black Hawks 2, Los Angeles 2 (overtime).

RESULT DEC. 27

Los Angeles 2, Checkers 0.

RESULT DEC. 29

Los Angeles 2, Tigers 1.

RESULT DEC. 30

Sheiks 5, Los Angeles 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 3 — At San Francisco, Dec. 26, the local Black Hawks surprised the patrons of the Iceland Rink by holding the Los Angeles Millionaires to a 2-to-2 overtime tie game. No scoring occurred until the third period when Dutch Singer and Dan Carrigan succeeded in passing Goalie Walter Broadfoot for the visitors, only to have Farrow and Lloyd Cook equalize with goals a little later. Broadfoot's work was brilliant in the nets.

The Millionaires drew closer to the league leaders Dec. 27, by defeating the Checkers of Oakland, 2 to 0. The third period produced the only scores, Dutch Singer converting a pass from Peltier, and Peltier later passing the puck to Jack Filken for a goal.

San Francisco Tigers bowed to Los Angeles on the former's home ice Dec. 29, the perfect passing combination of Peltier to Singer resulting in two well-earned scores for the visitors, who won, 2 to 1. Don Cummings, unaided, shot the goal for the losers.

Los Angeles lost its third match with Oakland Sheiks, 5 to 0, at the Oakland Arena, Dec. 30, allowing the Sheiks to increase their lead in the League standing to five points. The play was fast and furious throughout the entire 60 minutes, but the home team was able to withstand a continued five man attack. Collins scored twice while the other goals were netted by Huffman, Anderson and Bond.

Cully Wilson, one of the Black Hawks when Chicago first entered the National Hockey League, but who was captain of the St. Paul team the last two seasons, has joined the San Francisco Tigers.

WAKE FOREST RETAINS COACH

WAKE FOREST, N. C., Jan. 3 (AP)—Athletic officials of Wake Forest College announced last night that Frank S. Miller would continue as football coach next season.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 107

CHARLES W. CONACHER

Toronto, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League in the 1929-30 season. He was born at Toronto, Ont., Can., Dec. 10, 1910. He is a righthand shot, about 6ft. in height, weighs around 200 pounds, and plays right wing. His record:

1926-27—North Toronto Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1927-28—Marlboro Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1928-31—Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League

Close Race Is Predicted for Southern Conference Fives

Arkansas, Champion for Five Consecutive Years, Is Expected to Release Grasp on Title With Two Stars Graduated—Contenders Strong

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 3—The Southwest Conference basketball season will open Jan. 9, with six strong teams contending. The Arkansas five has succeeded in winning the Southwest Conference championship for five consecutive years. This year it will enter the race minus its two big stars who have helped it in past years, but are graduated.

W. K. Schoonover '30, who was not only chosen as an All-American football end in 1929, but also an All-American basketball forward in 1930, will be missing from the Arkansas five in the 1931 campaign. J. R. Prewitt '30, another six-footer who was chosen All-Conference center last year, will also be missing.

All Fives Strong

All of the Southwest universities have strong teams. This year's race is expected to be the hardest in the history of the Conference. With the exception of Texas, the Conference teams have won nearly every practice game they have played.

The Texas Christian Horned Frogs are acknowledged by coaches and fans of the Southwest as having the best team. One reason the Frogs are picked to win the flag is because of their coach, Francis Schmidt, who piloted the Arkansas team to four championships in 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929. At the opening of the 1930 basketball season Schmidt was engaged as coach at Texas Christian. He is said to be one of the smartest basketball coaches in this country.

Coach Fred Walker's University of Texas Longhorns have shown very little promise in their first 10 practice games. Walker has only one regular with which to build his team about. It is his inexperienced sophomores and his valuable substitutes upon which Coach Walker bases his pennant hopes.

Coach Daugherity of Rice Institute is building his title hopes around his 6ft. 4in. center, Blake M. Sellers '33. Unlike most big men, Sellers is fast and smart under the basket. From the showing he has made in early games, there is probably not any center in the Conference who will be able to get the tip-off from him. Rice, like Texas, has many sophomore candidates.

S. M. U. Shows Strength

So far, Southern Methodist has succeeded in sweeping aside all opposition. The Mustangs have shown unexpected strength in their early games, and have piled up large scores. In one of their games the Mustangs beat Trinity College 75 to 9. Rhea H. Williams '32 and J. C. Reynolds '33, have been leading the attacks for the Mustangs.

Three lettermen are returning to the Texas Aggies camp for Coach John Reid to build his team around. On paper the Aggies do not look so good, but since there is no real favorite in the Conference, the Aggies have an outside chance of winning the championship. Capt. C. T. Hoke '32, center, is their outstanding player.

The Baylor Bears are the "dark horse" of the Conference. Very little is being said about the Bears' chances of winning, as no one seems to know just what material the Green and Gold have. Alford, forward for the Bears, has been scoring well in early games. Strickland will furnish the Conference centers plenty of competition.

Centers Plentiful

Centers will be plentiful in the Conference this season. All seven of the teams boast of more than one excellent center. The tip-off will be the main interest to the basketball fans. Sellers, center for Rice, at the present time looks to have the edge over the others. Captain Hoke of the Texas Aggies, Capt. James Fomby of the Texas Longhorns, Reynolds of Southern Methodist, K. E. Holt '32 of Arkansas, Adolph Dietzel '33 of the Texas Christians and Strickland of Baylor are all first-rate centers.

The guard and forward positions also have plenty of able players. Alford of Baylor, Taylor of Texas, Sumner of T. C. U., Williams of S. M. U., and Pickren of Arkansas are the outstanding forwards. At guard, Captain Skeeters of S. M. U., Captain Green of T. C. U., Elkins of Texas, Williams of Baylor and Creighton of Arkansas are among the best.

The five-time champion Arkansas five will find the going rough this season compared to other years. In 1930 the Razorbacks won 10 games and lost 2. They were closely followed by Texas, who won 8 and lost 4. Arkansas lost one of its games to Texas and the other to Rice.

The Arkansas Cagers have always found that the Texas Longhorns are hard to beat. Only once during the five years has Arkansas been able to win two straight games from Texas, as the two teams either split the series or Texas wins both games.

Texas Won in 1924

Back in 1924 the University of Texas won the Conference title with 20 victories and no defeats. In 1925 the Oklahoma Sooners, then a member of the Conference, won the pennant. The following year Arkansas started its pennant winning which has not yet been stopped. In winning the championship five times, Arkansas has won 54 games from Conference rivals and lost only six.

The manner in which the Conference basketball schedule is arranged this year gives no team a schedule advantage. The usual order of arrangement is for each team to play its six rivals two games, one at home and one on the visitor's court. Since Arkansas is at such a distance from the other universities they play a two-game series with their opponents. One year the series is played on the Arkansas court and the following year Arkansas plays the pair of games away from home.

The basketball season will find two universities, Baylor and Texas A. & M., renewing their sport relationship. When the Bears meet the Aggies in basketball it will be the first meeting of the two schools in any type of sport since 1925. Both an advantage and a disadvantage existed during the five years these universities failed to meet, as some of the colleges played more Conference games than did others.

South Africa Leads in Cricket by 415

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN S. Af., Jan. 3—South Africa with 513 runs for eight wickets declared—the highest total ever made by this country's cricketers in any international game—and England with 98 for one wicket, is how the score stood this morning when the third day's play commenced here in the second test match of the present series at Newlands Ground. Yesterday morning the South Africans rammed home the advantage given them by the great first wicket partnership of 260 runs Thursday between Bruce Mitchell and I. T. Siedle, and at adjournment for the second interval in the afternoon Capt. H. G. Deane brought his team's first innings to a voluntary termination.

England with its strength depleted owing to the enforced absence of the wicket keeper, George Duckworth, and the incapacitation of W. R. Hammond, as bowler, faced the formidable task with little hope of victory but with a grim resolution to avoid defeat. Wyatt was bowled by McMillan for 40 runs cautiously compiled and when stumps were drawn Hammond was not out for 43, Leyland not out 12, extras totaling three.

England Starts Well

Despite a handicap in the field England made a bright start in the proceedings of the day by capturing the wickets of both Mitchell and Nupen within 35 minutes. Before any addition was made to the overnight score of 280 for one wicket, the great-hearted Tate, with the second ball of his first over, knocked Nupen's leg stump away and at 299 he treated Mitchell's off stick in similar fashion.

Young Mitchell played a remarkable innings. He was at the crease five hours thirty-nine minutes and in this period he hit 123 runs, mostly with his favorite stroke—a stylish cut. When the famous veteran H. W. Taylor and R. H. Catterall became associated, A. P. F. Chapman, England's captain, varied his bowlers in vain and the score rose steadily until at 334 it eclipsed the record total by South Africa in any test match at Cape Town. The previous best was 333 by Percy Sherwell's team in the opening contest against P. F. Warner's English side in 1906.

At luncheon interval the score was 353, Taylor then having contributed 46 and Catterall 19. The pair set about the bowling vigorously in the afternoon and before Tate hit Catterall's stump at 447 they had established a new fourth-wicket record of 148 runs for tests between England and South Africa on South African soil and also pushed the total past the 428 runs made by England in 1927-28, which stood as the highest aggregate ever registered in a test match at Cape Town.

Another Record Goes

When the scoreboard showed 465 runs, South Africa broke yet another record by setting up new figures for the highest score ever made in a game between England and South Africa in South Africa and at 497 runs, to the accompaniment of tremendous cheering, the batsmen beat all previous South African efforts against England, eclipsing the 492 runs for eight wickets declared by Deane's team in the final test match at the Oval in London in 1929. Catterall made 56. Taylor was caught by White off Leyland for 117, at 473—his splendid innings played with great facility—and the next three wickets fell cheaply, Balaskas failing to score before being caught by Turnbull off Leyland and Deane being bowled by Leyland at 7. Five hundred and thirteen runs, at which Deane made declaration, is, as mentioned, South Africa's highest aggregate in any test match, beating the 506 made by Sherwell's side against Australia at Melbourne in 1910-11. England, with her back to the wall, may derive encouragement from the fact that on that occasion Australia won by 89 runs.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	5	5	2	19	15	15
Seattle	5	5	3	26	17	15
Portland	5	3	5	32	24	13
*Tacoma	3	1	7	12	34	8

*Tacoma disbanded Jan. 1

RESULT JAN. 3

Seattle 5, Portland 1.

SUTHERLAND STARS IN GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 3—Rising to the greatest height of his short career, Max Sutherland, young Seattle forward, played an almost one-man role in last night's victory for the Eskimos over Portland in the Pacific Coast Hockey League here, 5 to 1.

RESOLVE AGAINST SUBSIDIZING

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3 (AP)—A resolution deploring the subsidising of athletes in American colleges was passed here yesterday by the sixth annual Congress of the National Students' Federation. Another resolution, dealing indirectly with the same subject and favoring the awarding of scholarships on an academic basis, "regardless of extra-curricula activities," was passed.

CLEMSON COACH IS THROUGH

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 3 (AP)—Josh Cody, head coach at Clemson College, said here yesterday that he "had not changed" his mind about resigning when his contract expires in June, putting to an end rumors that he would remain at the agricultural institution.

Bonnie Mealing Sets Unofficial Record

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 3

BONNIE MEALING, Australian representative in the 1928 Olympiad, set an unofficial world's record for the 150-yard backstroke swim today at 1m. 53 4-5s. This betters by 4-5s. the best recorded mark for the distance which she set herself but four days ago.

Miss Mealing set the new mark in a race in which she finished third. It was a freestyle event and the first and second place swimmers used the crawl.

INTERNATIONAL SKI TOURNEY PLANNED

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—An international ski competition which its sponsors hope may come to mean to skiing what the Davis Cup matches mean to tennis, was announced here yesterday. It will be inaugurated here Feb. 21 to 24, during the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Associaton championships under the sponsorship of the National Ski Association of America. The best of foregin skiers have been invited.

Ludwig Boeck, Germany's best combination jumping and racing skier, has sailed for the United States to compete, the announcement said. The national association will select the United States representative. An extension tournament circuit is planned for the competitors while they are in this country.

A trophy donated by Charles J. Beck of Philadelphia, to foster international ski competition between the world's best, will be the prize.

WESTERN ONTARIO DEFEATS MICHIGAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 3—University of Western Ontario defeated University of Michigan in the return game of the home and home series between the two college hockey teams here last night, the score being 2 to 1. Michigan won at Ann Arbor two weeks ago by a score of 4 to 2.

The first half of the game was played under Canadian rules and the second 30 minutes under the rules in vogue in American circles, which permit forward passing and kicking the puck. The winners scored in the first period, Yeandle converting a pass from Schnarr, while the visitors tied the score in the second period, Grossman scoring on a pass from Courtis. Early in the third period Tieman and Brown swept through the Michigan defense, the former getting the winning goal.

The game was a fair exhibition, but the visitors had only three spares and in addition had played a game on New Year's night. The winners took advantage to try out a number of players, using a total of 13. The summary:

WESTERN ONTARIO		MICHIGAN
Schnarr, Tieman, Knight	lw	rw, Reid, Schlanderer
Yeandle, Marsden	c	c, Grossman, Sindle
Brown, Janes, Quigley	rw	lw, Courtis, Hildner
MacCullum, Lawson	ld	rd, Prouse
Patterson	rd	ld, Williams
Jewell, Bowen	g	g, Tompkins

Score—Western Ontario 2, Michigan. Goals—Yeandle and Tieman for Western Ontario; Grossman for Michigan. Assists—Schnarr and Brown for Western Ontario; Courtis for Michigan. Referee—T. Munroe, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HARVARD SIX WINS FROM QUEEN'S, 5 TO 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 3—Harvard University's varsity hockey team easily defeated Queen's University of Kingston, Ont., here last night in the New York State Fair Coliseum, by a score of 5 to 1. The Crimson missed several scoring chances in the first period, but rallied with two in the second and three more in the third. Everett scored two goals for Harvard, while Cunningham had a goal and an assist. The summary:

HARVARD		QUEEN'S
Everett	lw	rw, Lee
Garrison	c	c, Reist
Cunningham	rw	lw, Gibson
Crosby	ld	rd, Murphy
Batchelder	rd	ld, Squiers
Ellis	g	g, Morris

Score—Harvard University 5, Queen's University 1. Goals—Everett 2, Batchelder, Putnam, Cunningham for Harvard; Lee for Queen's. Assists—Cunningham for Harvard. Harvard Spares—Wood, Palmer, Martin, Saltonstall, Pell, Putnam, Baldwin, Wendell, Frothingham. Queen's Spares—Squiers, McKelvey, McDonnell, Gibson, Gourlay. Referees—Ernie Paul and Doug Lesueur. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PUCK-HANDLING RULE MODIFIED SOMEWHAT

MONTREAL, Jan. 3 (AP)—A new rule regarding the handling of the puck during National Hockey League games is announced by President Frank Calder. The revised regulation, which will go into effect with tonight's games, reads:

"A minor penalty shall be imposed on any player, with the exception of the goalkeeper, who catches and holds the puck, momentarily while it is in the air or on the ice."

W. M. SWOOPE AND SISTER WIN

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 3 (AP)—Walter M. Swoope, of Philadelphia, and his sister, Cora Swoope, topped a field of 28 competitors yesterday and won the annual young peoples mixed foursome. Swoope, a Yale University golfer, is 21, and his sister, a student at Shipley school for girls, Bryn Mawr, Pa., is 19. The Philadelphians had a score of 86 gross. Their club hadicap of 12 gave them a net of 74. Tied at second place were Forbes K. Wilson, of York Harbor, Me., teamed with Virginia Marshall, of Boston, and William S. North, of Chicago, whose partner was Elizabeth Rudel, of Montreal.

KHAN LEADS AFTER FIFTH ROUND

HASTINGS, Eng. Jan. 3 (AP)—The fifth round of the premier tournament at the Hastings Chess Festival yesterday resulted in victories for Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, E. Colle of Belgium and R. P. Michell and W. Winter, both of England. J. R. Capablanca of Cuba drew with Sir George Thomas. The first defeat sustained by M. Sultan Khan of India was administered by Winter. Sultan Khan, however, retains the lead, with Dr. Euwe and Michell tied for second and third places, and Capablanca, fourth.

N. C. A. A. MEET FOR CHICAGO

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Fred W. Luehring, chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming rules committee, announced yesterday that Chicago had been selected as the site of the N. C. A. A. championship swimming meet to be held March 27 and 28. Northwestern University will be host. The meet will be held in a pool not yet definitely selected.

BEARS IN FOR A HARD SEASON

California's Basketball Coach Lacks Seasoned Forward Material

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 3—The Golden Bear of the University of California, badly bruised after an unfortunate football season, has taken on more activity instead of hibernating for the winter. Basketball, for many years a successful sport at California, has taken the center of the athletic stage, and the Bear's supporters are consoling themselves for their football season with the anticipation of the coming basketball season.

Clarence M. Price '14, head coach, returns for his ninth basketball season at California with a record of five Conference championships out of his eight seasons to date. In the other years California was runner-up for the championship, once tied for runner-up, and second-place winner in the southern division of the Conference. However, Coach Price is not favored this season with the abundant material from which he built his championship teams.

Only Three Lettermen

Only three lettermen are back for the 1931 team, and all of them are guards. Of the three, only Capt. Joel E. Cofield '31 is a veteran of more than one season. The others, Carl R. Vendt '32 and William J. Davis '31 played in their first varsity games last year. A lack of experienced forward and center material is going to make it difficult for the Bear to stage the comeback for which his fans are looking.

Four of the five lettermen lost from last year's team were forwards, and the other a center. The loss of Capt. Perry S. Ten Eyck '30, center on the second All-Coast team, Kent Pursel '30, All-Coast forward and leading scorer of the Conference, and Wilson Tripp '30, forward and second highest scorer on the team, together with both the second-string forwards, leaves Coach Price with the difficult task of trying to build a scoring combination around inexperienced players.

At present, John A. Kopke '33, from last year's freshman team, and Joseph J. Kintana '32, substitute last season, are playing in the forward positions left vacant by Pursel and Tripp. Edwin B. Warhurst '31, understudy to Captain Ten Eyck last year, holds an edge on his rivals for the center position, but he is being closely pressed by the pivot man of the 1930 freshmen, Jack N. Read '33.

Other Forwards

Eugene E. Gregerson '32 and Clarence L. Granger '31 are forwards who will undoubtedly see action. Granger has been a varsity substitute for two years, while Gregerson is a transfer from a junior college. They work well together and may supplant the tentative combination of Kopke and Kintana.

Substitutes will find it difficult to break into the guard positions. Vendt is practically a permanent fixture at standing guard, and Captain Coffield and Davis are going to see to it that they keep the running guard job to themselves. James R. Stone '31, a substitute for two years, has the best chance of any second-string player to beat out one of the veterans.

The remaining men on the squad are: Dana Murdock Jr. '33, Weston J. Gorman '31, and Lawrence L. Seifert '33, forwards; Arthur L. Bivens '32, center; and Theodore T. Ohaski '33, Elmer W. Johnson '32, and Homer Koutz '31, guards. Willard H. Wilde '31 is manager of the team.

California has been the most consistent winner in basketball of any college on the coast since the sport was officially included in the Conference athletic program. The year 1916 marked the first Pacific Coast Conference championship playoff, and California tied for the title that year and again the following year.

Win Title Outright

No playoff was held in 1918, due to the war. In 1919 the Bears were runners-up for the championship. They did not figure in 1920, but came back the following year to win the title outright for the first time. The Bears had another poor year in 1922, though they did manage to take two games from their traditional rivals, the Stanford Cardinals.

Clarence M. Price, better known as "Nibs," took over the duties of basketball coach at California in 1923 and immediately began to establish a record that has no equal in the history of basketball on the Pacific coast. His team finished in second place in his first year, and then followed four years in a row that California won the championship. In 1928 the Bears tied for runner-up and then won the title again in 1929. Last year Coach Price's team finished in second place in the southern division of the Conference.

The 1931 season, however, looks as though it will be one of the hardest for California in many years. The Bears are, for the most part, comparatively inexperienced, while the other three teams of the southern division are reported to have strong teams.

Southern California has several lettermen returning from the Conference championship team of last year, and the University of California at Los Angeles and Stanford are both claiming teams as powerful as any they have had for many seasons. U. C. L. A. is particularly strong in offensive play, the Bears' weakness, while Stanford abounds with forward material, another weakness at California.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Stratford	2	0	0	12	3	4
Galt	2	0	0	9	3	4
Guelph	1	0	0	2	1	2
Niagara Falls	0	0	1	2	4	0
Kitchener	0	0	2	3	14	0
Oshawa	0	0	2	2	5	0

RESULTS JAN. 2

Stratford 8, Kitchener 1.
Galt 3, Oshawa 1.

T. P. PERKINS FILES ENTRY

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—T. Philip Perkins, 1928 British amateur golf titleholder, yesterday filed his entry for the fourth annual United States championship of golf club champions to be played over the St. Augustine links Feb. 3 to 7. Perkins will represent the Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island.

SPORTS BRITISH

LOSING TILDENS IN THE CRICKET FIELD

London

IN THE many illuminating arguments that have been developed to explain why Britain has not yet regained her pre-war international superiority at lawn tennis, it has usually been overlooked that the root of the matter lies in the smooth, green cricket fields of her public schools. Here, at the very period when the foundations of a Tilden could easiest be laid, schoolboys are practically compelled, by tradition and sentiment, to play England's national summer game, whether they incline toward it—as most of them probably do—or not.

French boys, American boys and the boys of many other countries can start in on lawn tennis under competent supervision at the outset of their sporting careers; but the English lad commences with cricket, is coached carefully in cricket, and has little opportunity outside vacation time to develop any lawn tennis talent he may have until school days lie behind him. England's best players today, H. W. Austin, John Oliff and the rest, were nearly all of them cricketers first and lawn tennis players afterward, and it is impossible to call to memory an outstanding English lawn tennis player of any era who owed any of his skill to coaching at school in the years when good style is most easily ingrained. Until comparatively recently, indeed, a good court at a school was almost unknown, and any court at all, for the boys, was a surprise.

Now England stands on the verge of a development that is likely to have far-reaching effects upon national and, therefore, international tennis, for the Lawn Tennis Association, so frequently criticized for its failure to raise the standard of the post-war game to the level in other countries, has announced its intention of spending some of its surplus annual income upon the institution of a scheme for the systematic coaching of public school boys.

Schools Should Have Professionals

The details have yet to be settled, but a number of schools have been approached with the proposition that they should avail themselves of the services of professionals, provided by the L. T. A., and when these lines were written 12 headmasters had expressed their willingness to coöperate. Adequate facilities for the game are still lacking, as a general rule, but the growing tolerance of headmasters to it has resulted in an increase in the number of courts, and at certain schools it should be possible soon to teach lawn tennis as carefully as cricket is taught, even though "mass instruction" is more difficult, and expensive, to organize.

The time worn arguments against tennis in the schools, apart from economical considerations, can be summarized roughly in the criticism that it does not bring out team qualities as well as cricket and that it is played with a ball less punishing to the human frame. The latter statement is undeniably true, for what it is worth, but the former can be challenged. Indeed, it could be argued that the individual responsibility resting upon one player in a doubles pair is greater than that imposed on one member of a cricket eleven. It is not meant, of course, that there should be any attempt to coax English schoolboys away from cricket to tennis. It is only urged that they should have full freedom of choice, followed by competent coaching in whichever game they choose.

Toleration in itself is a commendable thing, but it requires much added to it to bring long-absent tennis titles back to the center court at Wimbledon, where no English representative has won the men's singles since 1909. Coaching the outstanding youngsters, as the L. T. A. has done in recent years, is not sufficient, for that is working at the apex of a pyramid. Now, the powers that be have turned their attention to the broad base, and the results of their belated enterprise may be expected at the top in the space of half a dozen years or so.

Schools Have Passed From Scocer to Rugby

A first-class illustration of the profound effect that the attitude of the schools can exercise upon the national development of a game is provided by the striking case of amateur association football. Since the war schools, one by one, have passed over from soccer, a game dominated by the professional element, to the Rugby code, and as a direct result amateur soccer has greatly declined, and the Rugger clubs, on the other hand, have gathered good players and an appreciative public. The possibilities in tennis are greater, because cricket is not a game that can be adapted so easily to the needs of a business or professional man. Thousands of boys who play cricket at school give it up when they leave, and large numbers plump for tennis in the holidays.

British inclinations in sport are all against specialization; but Britishers have to face the fact that they are no longer setting the pace in lawn tennis, and, if they wish to keep abreast of the times, they must follow the example of peoples younger in the game but unhampered by a cricket tradition in their schools. Cricket and tennis, so far as technique is concerned, are as the poles apart, and it is a tribute to the "ball game sense" of men like Austin and Oliff that they have followed their ability to make "centuries" at school with success, up to a point, on the international court. Austin, as a specially bright example, was, at one and the same time, an outstanding batsman in the Repton College team and a junior lawn tennis champion of England. For this dual distinction he had chiefly to thank his father, who taught him his tennis as a tiny boy, cultivated his natural talent for the game during vacations, and spent long hours sowing the seeds of "Bunny's" delightful style in stroke production. Would Austin have been greater, one wonders, if the time he spent playing cricket had been devoted to the game at which he now shines so brightly?

Early systematic coaching is of vital importance to the future of British lawn tennis, and if boys are given the fullest opportunity to play the game while at school, Britain's return toward the international preeminence formerly enjoyed must be greatly accelerated.

VAN ALEN FEATURE OF SECOND ROUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 3—The second round yesterday of the annual gold racquets court tennis championship being held at the Tuxedo Racquets and Tennis Club was marked by the playing of J. H. Van Alen, of New York, who defeated Frank Frazier, of Boston, in two out of three games. Frazier was runner up in the United States championship last year, losing in the final.

Van Alen defeated Frazier, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2. The New York player forcer Frazier to such an extent that the Bostonian could never get into stride with his usual dashing form of play.

W. C. Wright of Philadelphia, defeated Ogden Phipps, who did not play in the first round, 6—1, 6—1. The summary:

J. H. Van Alen of New York defeated Frank Frazier of Boston, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.
W. C. Wright of Philadelphia defeated Ogden Phipps of New York, 6—1, 6—1.

LEADING HOCKEY SCORERS

National Hockey League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Goodfellow, Detroit		15	8	23
F. Cook, Rangers		12	9	21
Oliver, Boston		10	10	20
Morenz, Canadiens		15	5	20
Boucher, Rangers		7	11	18
W. Cook, Rangers		14	4	18
Barry, Boston		10	5	15
Siebert, Montreal		10	3	13

International League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Doraty, Cleveland		13	8	21
Robinson, Windsor		14	5	19
Gray, Cleveland		15	3	18
Northcott, Windsor		10	3	13
Gillie, Detroit		10	3	13
Williams, Cleveland		7	6	13

Pacific Coast Hockey League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Walker, Seattle		1	6	7
McGoldrick, Portland		7	0	7
Conn, Portland		3	4	7
Brennan, Vancouver		6	0	6
Anderson, Seattle		5	1	6
Savage, Seattle		3	3	6
Connors, Seattle		5	1	6

Canadian-American League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Dillon, Springfield		9	15	24
Hexmier, Springfield		13	5	18
Gaudreault, Providence		11	4	15
Burke, Boston		9	4	13
Boyd, Boston		6	6	12
Loucks, Boston		8	3	11
Hart, Providence		7	4	11
Benson, Springfield		2	9	11

American Hockey League

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Brydson, Chicago		15	4	19
LaFrance, Tulsa		10	4	14
Metcalfe, Tulsa		6	5	11
Williams, Tulsa		5	6	11
Moffatt, Tulsa		7	3	10
Scott, Duluth		8	4	9
Taylor, Chicago		4	5	9

RAIN HOLDS UP CRICKET TEST

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 3—Rain here yesterday prevented the continuation of the second test cricket match of the present series between Australia and the West Indies wherein Thursday the Australians, who batted first, scored 323 for four wickets, thanks mainly to the great partnership between Fonsford and Woodfull, both being not out for 174 and 88, respectively.

RUBIEN HELPS MOVE TO ASSIST AMATEURS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—A long step forward to promote genuine amateur ice hockey in New York has been taken by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which has taken over the sport to aid its organization on a permanent basis. The local association, of which Frederick W. Rubien is the chief, has appropriated the necessary funds to install a complete freezing plant in the New York Coliseum, near Bronx Park, and the local management has promised to have the arrangements ready in ample time to hold the metropolitan championship early in February, with the probability that an intercity series with Boston and other United States hockey cities will follow.

Rufus J. Trimble, the new temporary chairman of the Olympic Committee in charge of that sport for the Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid, is the chairman of the local committee as well, and will coöperate with the metropolitan officials in developing the game, so as to insure the selection of a real American amateur team to represent the United States at Lake Placid.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Buffalo 42, Carnegie Tech 31.
Butler 37, Arkansas 21.
Cincinnati Elmo A. C. 42, Alabama 25.
Cornell 30, Cincinnati 16.
Davis Elkins 29, Columbus K. of C. 35.
De Paul 45, Rice 28.
Illinois Wesleyan 26, N. D. State 23.
Kansas 34, Colorado 25.
Kansas State 39, Colorado Col. 34.
Loyola 27, Millikin 19.
Mississippi St. T. 35, South 20.
Oregon State 43, Gonzaga 30.
Rider 28, Georgia Tech 33.
So. California 38, Montana 21.
Stanford 45, St. Mary's 24.
Tennessee 50, Burke Terrors 28.
Yale 35, Dickinson 27.

WOODS GAINS SECOND VICTORY

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., defeated Charles Seabeck of Boston, 125 to 117, in last night's match of the interstate pocket billiards tournament. The game went 31 innings. Each had a high run of 34. Woods now has won two games and lost none. Seabeck has lost three of his four starts. He was beaten in the afternoon by Joseph Procita, 125 to 43. Procita had a high run of 26. Marcel Camp of Detroit won his third game in as many starts, defeating Arthur Church of Yonkers, N. Y., in an afternoon game, 125 to 21 in 13 innings. Camp's high was 31, Church's nine.

MORE POSTPONING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO Jan. 3—Two more games in the American Hockey League race are being postponed because contractors have fail

EDUCATIONAL

University Known All Over South for Charm, Cordiality, Democracy

By CLARENCE E. CASON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

University, Ala.

WITH a program elaborate in scope, the University of Alabama has entered upon the celebration of its one-hundredth year. The many exercises of the present year, including the dedication of new buildings and numerous other alumni and student functions, will be drawn to a climax on May 11, when a pageant depicting the university's history will be presented by a thousand actors on a large open-air stage.

The story represented by the pageant will start with the coming of the aboriginal mound builders and carry the chain of history through the incidents leading to the founding of the institution, its early struggles for existence, the dramatic occurrences during the war between the states period, and the new era which began during the first decade of the present century. For the occasion, Denny Stadium will be equipped with an elaborate system of loudspeakers and flood lights. Huge scenic effects will be painted by professional artists, and the stage will be embellished on each side by shrubbery transplanted from the countryside. In order to insure pleasanter weather for the celebration, the annual commencement exercises have been moved this year from their usual last week in May to May 9 to 12.

In Last Five Years

The most tangible evidences of progress at the University of Alabama have been concentrated in the last five years. Since 1925 the university has been practically reconstructed. Eleven major buildings have been completed, the faculty has been increased at least 50 per cent, and the student enrollment has approached the 4000 mark. While the University of Alabama is still small as compared with some of the state institutions of the middle West, it is the largest state university in the South at the present time. Within the last few years it has also become one of the most cosmopolitan universities in the United States, for the enrollment for this year comprises representatives of about 35 states.

The notable developments are largely due to the efforts of President George H. Denny, who has been the chief administrator for 20 years. An illuminating glimpse of the point of view held by President Denny was furnished by his remarks at the recent dedication of the Alabama Union Building. The structure, which is perhaps the most pretentious one in the southern colleges of the United States and which was designed and furnished by Miller & Martin, architects of Birmingham, is a result of free contributions of alumni and friends of the university. It is the social and religious center of student life.

"It stands, and must forever stand," said President Denay, "for the good, the beautiful and the true; for the building of character and personality; for the development, not merely of a small segment, but of the entire circumference, of one's possibilities. Our prayer is that thousands of young lives, on the journey to the sunset, may find this place to be the very door of hope and the very gate of heaven."

The University of Alabama was chartered in 1820, but it existed only on paper until 1831. The board of trustees located the school at Tuscaloosa in 1827, recommending a site on a beautiful plateau on the banks of the Black Warrior River. Here the buildings were erected and thrown open to the public on April 17, 1831. Alva Wood, a close friend of Henry Clay and of George Bancroft, the historian, was the first president. The faculty was composed of three professors and a tutor. On account of the rigors of the pioneer days, President Wood was forced to resign in defeat. Under the second president, William Manly, who was an excellent practical manager, the university grew. The third president was Frederick Barnard, who later became head of Columbia University.

When They Were Pioneers

During the early period there were many student riots. The pioneer spirit still rebelled against restrictions. At certain times it became necessary to suspend the entire student body, and in 1837 there were no graduates on account of the suspensions. About this time the state banks failed, and the university lost all its funds; it managed, however, to remain open. Even during the war between the states the University of Alabama was one of the few institutions which did not cease activities.

Enrollments were between 300 and 400 during the war years. The increased student body was due to the fact that the school had been reorganized as a military academy. To this day some of the main dormitories are known as "barracks." The students wore a uniform consisting of a dark blue frock coat, a standing collar with a gilt star on either side, a black stock, and a narrow-brimmed black hat. They were drilled for the arrival of the Union soldiers. When the Union cavalry at last attacked, the cadets were defeated. The university buildings, including a $300,000 library, were burned. Only the astronomical observatory and the student refectory —known as the "hotel" or "steward's hall"—were left standing.

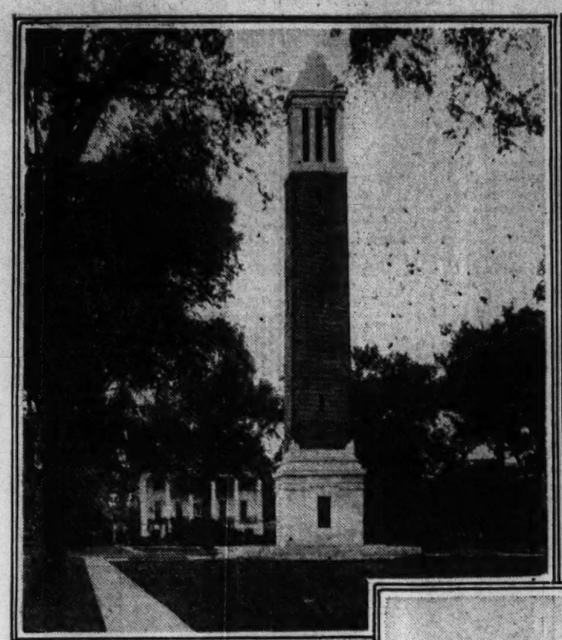
After the war the university attempted to resume its work. But, when in 1865 only one student appeared to study under the faculty of three professors, the board of trustees decided to close the institution. The next three years were occupied with rebuilding, for which the state Legislature granted $70,000. In 1868, with a faculty imported from the East and North, classes were resumed. The faculty, however, proved ineffectual, largely on account of the sectional feeling which still persisted. When the next staff took up its duties, it was found that the books and sundry equipment, as well as the $2000 telescope glass, were missing.

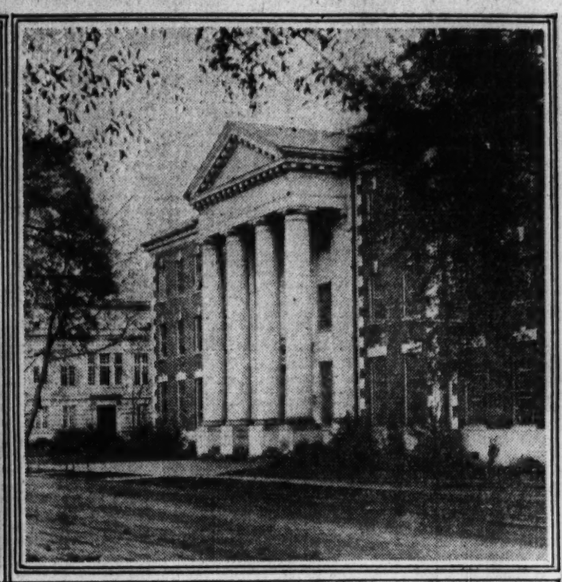
In 1870 another president attempted to revive the college, but he resigned when only 10 students were registered. For the last time the university was closed by the Ku Klux Klan, which seemed to object to the Northern faculty. Indeed, it has been only in recent years that the prejudice against the "Yankee" has been erased.

Cosmopolitan

Among the reasons for the present cosmopolitan nature of the university are the delightful winter climate, the low cost of attendance, the beauty of the campus, and a successful football team. Greatly increased appropriations from the Legislature have made possible the unusual material expansion. Close coöperation has been established between the university and the industrial, commercial, and secondary school interests of the State. Extension services have been developed to such an extent that there is now not a single post office in Alabama which does not send mail to the correspondence study department of the university. Scholarly research by members of the faculty and an elevated standard of academic work among the students are among the immediate projects which are being accorded considerable emphasis. Many new facilities for women students, including three handsome buildings, have been provided in view of the recent tendency in the South for women to enter state universities rather than private colleges. The charming and cordially democratic social life among the students at the University of Alabama is known throughout the South.

With the generally increased prosperity of the South and the rapidly gaining concern for education throughout the section, it appears clear that the institution may be expected to grow in prestige and usefulness through the coming years. An optimistic sign is that enrollments continued to show large increases even in the current year of relative business depression over the country.





Upper Left—Denny Chimes Tower at the University of Alabama, Which Was Erected by Popular Subscription as a Tribute to President G. H. Denny. The President's Home on the Campus Appears in the Background.

Upper Right—A View of the School of Chemistry and Metallurgy at the University of Alabama, Which Is Playing a Large Part in the Industrial Development of the State. Dean Stewart J. Lloyd Is Director.

Lower Left—Dr. George Hutchinson Denny, Whose Personal Efforts Are Largely Responsible for the Development of the Institution Within Recent Years. Dr. Denny Was Educated in the Classics at the University of Virginia and Was Formerly President of Washington and Lee University.

Lower Right—The Alabama Union Building, Which Is the Social and Religious Center for the Students. The Structure, Designed by Miller & Martin, Inc., of Birmingham, Has Been Called the Largest and Most Handsome College Building in the South.

Selling the School

THE maxim of public - school teachers, of superintendents, of school committees and boards of education, is "Better Education,"—better education for the individual, for the community, for the state and for the nation.

In fact, this whole matter of public education has gripped not only the educator, but it has played its way deep into the lives of the American people. It has attracted the attention of the clubs, the press, the laymen in general.

The other day quite another angle of public education came to me. It came to me through the perfectly natural conversation of some small children while on their way to school. It rang something like this—spontaneous, genuine, a bit slangy, but reflecting the actual spirit of an actual school—"Say, she's a peach of a teacher. The kids are all bringing their Indian costumes for a show this afternoon. She's going to let us go up in the hall. The janitor is building a platform for our wigwam." And they talked on.

A little bit further up the street, another group of small boys and girls were talking as they made their way toward school. The conversation was just as natural and just as spontaneous, but the tone was quite different. It rang something like this: "She's the crankiest teacher. We can't have any fun at all in her room. She wasn't fair to that kid this morning."

Isn't it quite the same whenever we find ourselves behind a group of high school boys and girls? The conversation may be a bit more advanced in expression, but it is the same school vernacular, just as detrimental or just as "enthusiastic" toward the school of which they form a part. Their clubs, plays, hikes, athletics, sports, dances, dreams, ambitions are all poured forth on the public highway and the public pass by and listen.

It occurred to me as I heard the voices of those little children, that in this big drive we are making for better education, we almost forget a whole army of little builders, little constructors, little contributors. Should not their conversation on their way to school, on the playground, in the stores, in the library, on the streets, count a great deal with public opinion?

I wonder, if in the rush and zeal of it all, it might not be expedient for us occasionally to stop and listen to the voices of the little children as they are expressing in their own simple way the attributes of a really fine school.

F. P. T.

A Beacon in Rural Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

El Rito, N. M.

A REVIVAL of the crafts of the Spanish colonials who have lived in New Mexico for the last 300 years has produced a new demand for native craftsmen. Settling into this wilderness in the seventeenth century, the Spanish colonists cut down pine trees and carved them into chests, chairs, and tables, simple and crude, but patterned after the memories of Spain. Wool from the sheep was spun, colored with vegetable dyes and woven into blankets. Out of the primitive necessities of a wilderness the old crafts of Spain beautified outpost adobe houses.

Since the opening of the Santa Fe Trail a century ago American ways and standards swept over the southwest and Spanish crafts were submerged in the products of a manufacturing age. Now Spanish Colonial chests, cupboards and blankets have become priceless heirlooms. And since there are not enough antiques to supply the demand, new chairs and chests have been put together with wooden pegs and modeled after the antiques.

With reinstating the value of old things there has come about the reinstating of native pride in making them. The revival shows that the craft sense was only submerged and not obliterated. With sufficient encouragement the native people prove that they are as skillful as their ancestors were in carving and weaving and kindred crafts.

Native Crafts

This revival of native crafts has grown during the past decade in the sunny mountain villages near Santa Fe and has focused in the Spanish-American Normal School tucked away in the mountains at El Rito. Placing a normal school miles from a railroad and in one of the most backward counties in New Mexico was regarded for many years as a political joke. But when John V. Conway was appointed president of this neglected school the tables were suddenly turned. He saw there an opportunity of helping the Spanish-speaking people to gain an education and to foster their racial crafts in their own locale.

During his three years' guidance the school has not only increased 400 per cent, so that the new buildings are no longer adequate, but it has brought a new type of civic center to this far-away mountain village. Now families move into El Rito for the winter and parents as well as children avail themselves of this opportunity for gaining an education and perfecting some of the old crafts which promise them a good living.

While the school was originally planned as a normal it has become an industrial school, including the grades from the primary through high school. The Smith-Hughes Act provides government aid for vocational training. Besides the regular grade curriculum there are classes in weaving, carpentry, manual training, agriculture, domestic science and business courses.

It is interesting to see these happy boys and girls at work on their looms in the afternoons. Native weavers, who have not forgotten the art of making Chimayo blankets, are their instructors. With that craft sense that is part of their inheritance these youngsters soon become skillful weavers. As a further encouragement Mr. Conway has found a market for their blankets, pillow tops and portieres. The expense of the boarding pupils amounts to $100 a year. Last year several students earned $200 from the sale of the blankets they had woven, and one graduate accepted a position in a Colorado normal school as an instructor in weaving.

Practical Craft

Carpentry and wood carving are also being developed. Orders have been placed at the school for trasterors, the old Spanish cupboards with spindle doors. Refectory tables, carved chests and benches are turned out more easily with the modern equipment in the carpenter shops but they retain the individual craft sense of Spanish furniture. With the growing demand for typical New Mexican pieces these boys will have a craft that insures a livelihood after they finish school.

For those who are not craftsmen there are practical courses in farming and sheep and cattle raising. Sewing, cooking and business courses are provided for the girls as well as special work in crewel embroideries which made their grandmother's savanillas famous.

One of the great advantages of this school is the two-language possibility. While all instruction is in English the majority of the students are Spanish-speaking. Several American boys are students here in order to perfect themselves in Spanish. They are looking forward to the commercial opportunities between this country and Latin America, where a thorough knowledge of Spanish is essential.

The El Rito School has become a beacon in rural education. It shows that Americanization is not necessarily standardization, but an opportunity for gaining an education and perfecting the racial crafts which add to the variety and interest of art expression in our wide country.

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STOCK MARKET AGAIN SHOWS BUOYANT TONE

Substantial Gains Made by Railroad Shares—Closing Strong

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The stock market finished the week still under the influence of New Year's cheer today.

Share prices were helped by the prompt submission of the four-party eastern railway consolidation plan to the Interstate Commerce Commission, by the improved tone in commodities, and by the pick-up in activity reported at automobile and steel plants.

Pivotal shares gained only moderately, few gains exceeding a point or two, but some of the volatile issues rushed up sharply, and trading was fairly active, the turnover for the short session aggregating 1,500,000 shares. Last minute selling, such as frequently appears at the end of the week, was lacking, and final prices were around the day's best.

In the rails, Erie gained more than 3, and Baltimore & Ohio 2. Both will be aided materially by unification of their systems, as proposed. Pittsburgh & West Virginia, which is to be controlled by the four systems jointly, shut up 15 points. The market in that issue, however, is thin. Lackawanna, which is allocated to the New York Central, gained 2 points.

Several western and southern rails were also strong. St. Louis Southwestern shot up nearly 6 points, and Illinois Central, Great Northern and Atlantic Coast Line gained 2 or more.

Such issues as U. S. Steel, Republic Steel common, Union Carbide, Texas Corporation, Standards of New York and New Jersey, International Telephone, National Biscuit, Montgomery Ward, Paramount and Warner Brothers gained a point or more. Issues up 2 to 3 included Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Republic Steel preferred, Johns-Manville and Stone & Webster. Western Union gained 5.

The vigor of the advance is ascribed in part to its technical nature. There has probably been some long standing short positions, in which profit-taking was deferred until the turn of the year for tax reasons.

Business News Cheerful

The week-end trade and business reviews were generally of a cheerful tenor, of character to help stocks. With freight cah loadings, building contracts, electric power production, steel production, and bank clearings showing somewhat less than the expected seasonal slump, resistance to depression seemed to be developing, although the fact that the year end was approached from an abnormally low level may have been a factor in limiting the usual decline.

Expectations that the turn of the year would bring improvement in steel mill operations seem to be bearing fruit. After reaching its lowest level during the Christmas week, ingot production in the Youngstown area are expected to increase next week for the second successive week. Schedules indicate agregate production in that area will move up from 37 to 39 per cent of capacity.

The better tone in the commodity markets was also encouraging. The cotton market, in particular, maintained the firmer tone recently apparent. In the drygoods markets, it is reported that fairly satisfactory holiday sales have resulted in bringing orders for replenishment, and that in distributing channels low inventories and restricted production are imparting a grm undertone to fabric prices.

The motor industry is stepping up operations next week with the resumption of activity at the Ford plants, and the recalling of more workers by some of the general motors divisions. A survey of the labor situation by Standard Statistics says the bottom of the decline is currently being reached, and that both seasonal and cyclical trends will make themselves felt shortly, restoring a more nearly normal condition by the end of the first haf of the new year.

Bond Prices Improve

All sections of the bond market reflected the improved demand that has pushed prices forward in recent sessions. Buying covered a broad field of issues with many gains registered in points. Turnover was comparable with recent short sessions.

High-grade railroad obligations are working back to the high two-year level reached last summer and second-grade issues, many of them on legal lists, have been buoyant. Some now are quoted 10 points or more above their recent lows.

The domestic section was strong. Prime and second-grade issues were stimulated by a good inquiry and many advanced from ½ to 1 point. St. Paul 5s, New York Central 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s were among the strong carrier issues. In the utility group American & Foreign Power 5s touched 80, up more than a point, and the spectacular climb of International Telephone 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s was resumed. Best-grade industrials were thinly traded, but maintained an upward trend.

United States Governments held their ground.

Sentiment toward foreign obligations was somewhat improved, and a large majority of the changes were on the upside. There were a few soft spots in the Latin-American group.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Close	Prev. Close
January	9.97	10.21	9.97	10.21	10.04	
March	10.10	10.29	10.10	10.29	10.19	
May	10.38	10.55	10.36	10.55	10.45	
July	10.62	10.79	10.61	10.79	10.66	
October	10.75	10.95	10.75	10.95	10.80	
December	10.92	11.09	10.92	11.09		

Spots 10.30, up 15 points. Tone at close, firm.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	9.36	10.05	9.86	10.05	b9.94
March	10.13	10.27	10.12	10.26	10.17
May	10.38	10.54	10.37	10.53	10.44
July	10.58b	10.78	10.58	10.82	10.67
October	10.76	10.95	10.76	10.95	10.79

b—Bid. Tone at close, very strong.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	9.96	10.10	9.96	b10.10	b10.09
March	10.21	10.35	10.21	10.34	10.26
May	10.49	10.63	10.47	10.63	10.56
July	10.70	10.85	10.70	10.85	10.78
October	10.81	11.03	10.81	11.03	10.91

b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	5.25	5.25	5.24	5.24	5.14
March	5.34	5.35	5.33	5.33	5.23
May	5.45	5.46	5.44	5.44	5.34
July	5.56	5.56	5.54	5.54	5.45
October	5.69	5.69	5.65	5.65	5.57

Spots 5.40, up 7 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales 2000; (American) 1000.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 3	Last Jan. 2
42⅛	9		Abitibi	200	9	9	9	
86½	36	.60	Abitibi pf	200	40	40	40	41
66	21		Ab & Straus	200	28½	28½	28½	28½
37⅜	14¼	1.80	Adams Ex	8400	18⅜	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛
33¼	2½	..	Adv-Rumley	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
41¼	10	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	12	12	12	
156⅜	87½	3†	Air Reduc	3800	103¼	101¼	101¾	101
36	6¼	.60	Airway El	500	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
2⅛	¼	..	Ajax Rubber	800	½	½	½	⅝
9⅛	4½	.40	Alaska Jun	2300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
35¼	8¾	..	Alleghany	33900	9¾	8⅛	9⅜	8¼
107¾	38¼	8½	Alleghany pf xw	400	49	43	49	42
89⅝	37⅜	8½	Allegh Stl pt pd	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	40½
343	170¼	6‡	Allied Chem	4200	179	175⅜	178	176‡
136¼	130¾	7	Allied Ch pf	100	132	132	132	..
68	31¼	3	Allis-Chal	2900	35¾	34	35¾	34¾
42¼	11½	2	AL Port Cem	100	18	18	18	..
31½	16½	2	Amerada	600	20	18¾	20	18½
10⅜	1⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
41¾	17½	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	21½	20¼	20¼	19
97⅜	45½	3†	Am Bk Note	400	57	54⅝	57	..
21¾	6¼	..	Am Br Bov	1200	9¾	9⅛	9¾	8⅛
84	38	7	Am Br Bv pf	90	80	49	49	47
156½	104⅝	4†	Am Can	17400	114½	113¼	114⅛	113¾
52½	24⅛	6	Am Car & F	800	30½	29¾	30¼	28½
69⅞	27	3	Am Chain	200	31	31	31	..
51¼	35	2†	Am Chicle	600	39	39	39	39
33	9	..	Am Com Alic	1400	11½	10	10½	9⅛
59½	17	..	Am European	300	20¾	20½	20¾	20
101¾	25	..	Am & FFw	22000	32	30⅝	31⅞	30¼
71	53	6	Am Agr Ch pf	100	74	74	74	..
111⅜	84	7	Am Ak PF 7	300	85⅛	85¼	85⅛	..
33⅜	5½	.10	Am Hawaii	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛
141⅞	24½	3†	Am Ice	1600	27⅜	26¼	27	27
85⅝	16	2‡	Am Int Corp	6200	20¾	19¾	20¾	20½
105	18¼	..	Am Loco	500	22½	21¾	22½	21¾
118½	68¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	72¼	72¼	73¼	..
14½	3	..	Am Mach&Met	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	3⅝
51½	13¼	..	Am Metals	200	18	18	18	18
95	20	7	Am Nat Gp pf	30	35	35	35	35
119¾	36⅛	1§	Am Pw&Lt	2700	49½	47½	48½	48¼
107	90	6	Am P & L 6	300	96	95⅝	96	95½
89½	74¾	5	Am P&L pf st	200	80¼	80	80¼	..
39¾	15	1	Am Radiat	11700	17	16½	16⅞	16½
37	5½	..	Am Repub	1400	9	7⅞	8⅛	7¾
100⅞	23	2§	Am Roll Mill	2900	33⅜	32	33	31¾
67⅞	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	1800	58⅜	58¼	58⅜	58
54½	35	5	Am Ship Bld	50	41¼	41½	41¼	..
103⅝	93⅜	6	Am Smelt pf	200	93½	93½	93½	..
79⅛	37½	4	Am Smelt	7800	44⅞	43¾	44	42½
52¼	23⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	3800	26⅜	26	26⅜	25¼
274¼	170⅜	9	Am Tel&T	9400	184¼	182	184¼	181
124⅞	47⅞	3	Am Wat W	6200	60¼	59	60⅛	58⅛
20½	5½	..	Am Wool	300	7¾	7	7¼	7
44⅞	15⅝	..	Am Wool pf	100	21½	21½	21½	21
9	1⅜	..	Am Writ ct	200	2	2	2	..
17⅞	3⅜	..	Am Zinc	800	5⅛	5	5⅛	4⅛
81½	25	2½	Anaconda	31300	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	32
51¾	24	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	27
37¼	10⅝	1	Andes Cop	700	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅛
39¼	13⅜	2	Arch Dan	300	15½	15⅛	15½	..
82⅞	60	5	Armour D pf	300	67	67	67	..
8½	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	2900	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
4¾	1¼	..	Arm Ill B	2100	2½	2	2¼	2
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	300	37¼	35¾	37¼	35½
113¼	35	1½	Arnold Cons	500	4	3¾	3¾	4
51¾	24	2.40	Assn Dry G	500	24¼	24	24¼	23½
51	30	2	Asso Oil	30	26½	26⅛	26½	26½
242½	168	10	Atchison	2900	186	183¾	186	182¼
175½	95¼	10	Atl Coast L	100	107	107	107	105
51¾	16⅜	1†	Atl Refin	4100	21¼	20⅛	21¼	20⅜
263¾	60⅜	4§	Auburn Auto	12400	113½	108¾	110	110¼
9⅞	2⅝	..	Aviation	400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	5800	23½	22½	22⅝	22⅜
116	84	7	Baldwin pf	90	88¾	88¾	88¾	88½
122⅜	55⅜	7	Balt & O	6200	74¼	73	74⅛	71⅞
84⅜	70¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	73	73	73	73¾
110½	104½	6½	Bamber pf	210	105	104¾	105	..
34	8⅝	2	Barnsdall A	6600	13	12	13	12⅜
92	62	4	Beatrice	400	67½	67⅜	67½	66¼
6⅜	2¼	..	Belding H	600	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2¼
57⅜	14¼	1	Bendix	2900	19¼	18⅛	19	18⅛
56¼	30⅝	2	Bent & Co	900	34¾	34¾	34⅝	34
110½	47⅜	6	Beth Steel	8900	53¾	52¾	53½	52⅞
134	112¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	115¼	114⅝	114⅝	..
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	300	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24⅛
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	600	23¾	23	23½	23
90⅜	60⅛	3†	Borden	3000	70	69⅜	69¾	69⅞
50½	15	1	Borg Warner	2700	23½	22⅜	23½	22⅜
25⅜	12½	1½‡	Briggs	16000	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18
35¼	15¼	2	Briggs & Str	100	19	19	19	..
22¼	1⅜	..	Brockway	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
88⅜	55¼	4	Bkyn Man T	600	62	61¼	62	61¾
178¼	98⅛	5	Bkyn Un G	600	107	105	107	105½
35⅝	5¼	..	Bruns Term	1400	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅝
30⅝	10	..	Bruns Balke	700	11⅞	10½	11⅛	10⅜
31⅞	11⅛	1	Bucyrus	100	15½	15½	15½	15
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
43	21	2½	Bucy cv pf	300	26⅞	26¾	26¾	..
16⅜	3	..	Budd Mfg	500	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
E4	9⅞	..	Bullard	1600	17¾	14¼	17	13½
43	8½	3	Bulova Watch	1400	12⅜	11½	12⅜	11¼
110⅛	25½	8	Burns Br A	100	34	34	34	..
35	3	..	Burns Br B	300	6¾	..	6¾	..
51⅞	18⅜	1	Burroughs	1900	24⅝	24⅛	24½	24⅛
48⅛	21½	2½	Bush Term	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
29¾	10	..	Butterick	600	14½	13¾	13¾	14¾
112⅜	33⅛	..	Byers	2500	42⅜	41¼	42	40½

—C—

77½	41¼	4	Calif Pack	100	44	44	44	43
30	10	2	Campbell	500	13¼	12½	13¼	12½
89⅞	28⅝	..	Calu & Ariz	1800	38	37	37	37½
33⅜	7¾	..	Calu & Hecla	2000	8¾	8½	8½	8½
52¼	35¼	2½	Can Pac	1400	41⅜	40¾	41¼	40¾
28¾	7½	..	Capital Adm	200	10	9½	10	..
362¾	83½	6	Case Thresh	9500	94⅛	92⅝	93	93¾
79¾	22	3	Caterpillar	2000	30	29	29¼	28½
12	3	..	Celotex ct	100	5	5	5	4⅞
60	3	..	Celotex	100	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5½
30½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre	1800	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
65⅜	21	4	Cerro de P	1800	25⅜	24⅞	25	25
67⅞	14⅜	1.80	Checker Cab	1600	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20¼
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	3000	42½	41⅜	42½	41⅜
51⅞	32⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	3500	42	41½	42	41¼
10	3⅜	..	Chi & Alton	600	1⅜	¾	1⅜	1½
10⅝	⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
173¼	43¼	..	Chi Gt West	600	7	6¼	6¼	6½
48½	12	1	Chi Int Corp	6200	20¾	19¾	20¾	20
263⅜	41½	..	Chi M&SP	2500	6⅜	5⅜	5⅞	6½
46¼	7¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	3000	11¼	10	11½	10¾
89⅞	28½	4	Chi & NW	1700	36¾	34¾	36¾	35¼
37	7⅜	..	Chi Pneu	200	10	10	10⅜	10⅛
55⅞	22¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	23¾
125½	45¼	7	Chi RI	600	51½	49½	51½	49¾
104½	92	7	Chi RI 7%	100	94	94	94	..
22½	12½	..	Chick Cot O	700	18	11¼	11¼	..
67⅜	22⅞	2	Childs	100	27	27	27	26⅜
65	23½	3½	Chile Copper	10	26	26	26	..
43	14⅜	1	Chrysler	3000	18½	17⅜	17⅜	18
98¾	77½	6½	City Ice pf	50	79	79	79	77½
13¼	2¼	1	City Stores	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
20⅝	8¾	..	Col Bea Oil	100	10	10	10	9½
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1400	150½	149	149½	149
64½	44	2½	Col Palm	100	48½	48½	48½	49
35¾	12	..	Collins&A	1600	14¾	14	14	14½
77	18¾	1	Colo F&I	500	23½	23	23¼	22¾
87	30⅝	2‡	Colum Gas	10000	37¾	36¼	37⅜	35⅝
110	99	..	Col Gas pf A	200	101¼	101	101¼	100⅞
199	65⅛	6	Col Carbon	40000	83	79¾	82½	79
37⅜	7⅛	¾	Col Graph	3500	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¼
40¾	15½	2	Com Cred	600	20¾	19⅞	20	20
40¾	15½	2	Com Cred pf	600	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	20
44¾	30½	3	Com Cred A	200	35	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝
55	21¾	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	3500	27⅜	26½	26½	26¾
38	14	1	Com Sol	8000	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½
20¼	7¼	.60	Comwlth Sc	11000	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
104¾	86½	6	Comwlth So 6 pf	400	93⅞	92	93⅞	93⅞
19¾	6¼	..	Congoleum	700	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7¼
27⅜	7⅞	2	Con Film	2000	11¾	11⅛	11½	10¾
28¼	12⅞	2	Con Film pf	1400	16	16	16	16
136⅞	78¼	4	Con Gas	8500	86½	85½	86¼	86
105½	99⅝	5	Con Gas pf	200	102½	102	102	102
62	30	6	Con Ry C pf	300	35¾	34¼	34¾	34½
22⅜	11½	1.20	Container A	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
52½	15¾	..	Cont Bak A	800	20½	19½	19⅝	19½
7	2	..	Cont Bak B	1000	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅝
94⅞	62	2	Cont Bak pf	200	69	67½	69	67½
71⅜	43½	2½	Cont Can	1700	51	49¾	51	49¾
37⅜	9¾	1	Cont Dia Fib	1000	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅜
77⅜	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	1400	44	43½	43½	43¾
8¼	2½	..	Cont Motors	1300	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
30½	7⅞	..	Cont Oil	3000	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10¼
40⅞	8½	1	Cont Shares	1600	10¼	9¼	9⅞	9
111⅜	65	3†	Corn Prod	3000	80½	80¼	80⅞	80½
33	7¼	..	Cr Zell	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
18½	3⅞	1	Crown Zell	400	5½	5	5¼	..
22	3¼	1‡	Crosley	600	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4½
93⅜	50⅛	5†	Crucible	100	59½	59½	59½	58⅝
117	101½	7	Crucible pf	20	106	105¾	106	104¾
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	400	1½	1½	1½	1¼
126⅛	85	6	Curtis Pub	600	93	90½	93	92
121⅛	112	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	..
14¾	1¾	..	Curtiss Wr	3500	3¼	3	3⅛	2⅞
19¾	3	..	Curtiss Wr A	2500	5	4⅜	5	4½

—D—

43⅜	10	..	Davison	100	14⅜	14⅜	41⅜	15
24½	20	7	Deere pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
181	130½	9	Del & Hud	300	143½	141	143½	..
153	69½	6‡	Del Lac&W	100	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	82½
110	95	..	Denv RG pf	600	27½	28	28	27½
42⅜	11½	1.20	Devoe & R A	500	16	15	16	16
177⅞	15¾	..	Diamond Match	1800	17⅞	16	17	15⅞
10⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	700	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9¼
145¼	80½	4†	Dupont	8500	91	89⅝	91	89⅞

—E—

25½	6½	1½‡	Eastern RM	100	8½	8½	8½	
255¼	142⅛	5§	East Kodak	3000	153⅛	151⅛	153½	151⅛
134	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	600	120	120	120	120
37¼	11⅝	1.60	Eaton Axle	1700	15¾	15	15½	14⅜
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	4500	55¾	54¼	54⅝	54⅞
9¾	2⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
103½	34⅝	1	Elec P&L	6500	43½	42¼	43¼	42
112	99	7	Elec P&L pf	100	101	101	101	..
79¼	47½	5	Elec Sto Bat	800	53⅞	52½	53⅞	50⅞
3½	⅞	..	Emer-Br B	200	2⅜	½	½	..
66	36⅞	2.40	Eng P S	100	44	44	44	..
50⅜	31½	2½	Equit Bldg	100	33	33	33	32¾
63¾	22⅛	..	Erie	2000	33¾	29¼	32½	29¼
67⅜	26	4	Erie 1 pf	100	43	43	43	41
30¾	4	..	Evans Auto L	100	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
27½	21⅝	1½	Ex Buffet	10	24	24	24	24

—F—

9⅞	1¾	..	Fairbanks	100	1	1	1	..
111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	10	104½	104½	104½	..
36	10	2	Fed Dpt Str	100	16½	16½	16½	..
25½	10	1	Fed Screw W	300	12	11¾	12	10⅝
121	6½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	23¾
89⅜	42¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	48	48	48	47
10½	7	.64‡	Fifth Ave B	50	8	8	8	..
100¼	89	6½	Filene pf	180	91	89	91	..
33¼	15⅝	1	Firestone	100	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17½
103⅜	53⅝	6	Firestone pf	300	80¼	80	80¼	78
61⅜	38⅝	2½	Firs' Nat St	300	43	42½	43	42¼
8½	½	..	Fisk Rubber	1700	¾	¾	¾	¾
52⅜	30	3	Florsheim S	400	35½	34¾	35½	..
104½	37½	2	Foster & Wh	3300	46½	45¾	46½	45½
50	18¼	..	Fourth Nat In	2800	27½	26	27½	25
28¾	3½	..	Foundation	100	5½	5½	5½	..
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	13100	28½	21¾	28	27½
55½	24½	4†	Freeport Tx	1300	31½	30¾	31⅜	30½

—G—

7¾	1	..	Gardner M	700	2	1⅝	2	..
16½	3½	..	Gen Am Inv	300	3¼	3	3	..
111½	53⅜	4†	Gen Am Tk	1700	61	59¼	61	59¾
71⅜	23⅝	3	Gen Asphalt	1300	36½	34½	36½	34¾
38½	8½	..	Gen Bronze	1100	7½	6⅞	7½	..
34½	6½	..	Gen Cable	200	7	7	7	7⅛
109¾	36	7	Gen Cable pf	30	49¼	49½	49½	47
95⅝	41½	1.60	Gen Elec	28500	46⅛	45⅜	46	45⅜
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1800	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
61¼	44⅜	3	Gen Foods	3900	50	49⅝	50	50
106½	38	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	58½	58½	58½	58
18⅜	3⅞	.30	Gen G&E A	3700	5¼	5	5⅛	4⅜
122	75	8	Gen G&E 8%	100	75	75	75	..
59⅜	40½	3†	Gen Mills	500	47	47	47	46¾
100⅞	97½	5	Gen Mot pf	400	97½	96½	97½	96½
54¼	31½	3†	Gen Motors	27600	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾
53⅞	12¾	6a	Gen Pub Svc	600	17	17	17	16
21¾	5	..	Gen O Ad	200	8½	8	8½	7½
10	5½	..	Gen Theater n	1700	7	6½	7	6½
106⅛	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	300	73¾	73	73	73¾
19⅜	11½	..	Gen Realty	400	8	5¾	5¾	5¼
90	38	4†	Gen Refrac	3400	43½	41	43½	40⅞
106½	18	1e	Gillette	4800	23¾	23	23¾	23¾
80⅛	6¼	..	Gimbel Br	400	8	8	8	6⅝

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 3	Last Jan. 2
83⅛	42¾	7	Gimbel pf	100	58	58	58	58¾
118⅝	42¾	7	Gimbel pf	100	58	58	58	58¾
38	7	..	Gildden	1000	8⅛	8¾	8⅛	8⅝
105½	63½	7	Gildden ppf	100	70	70	70	..
19	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	4¼	4	4¼	..
47⅞	29½	3¼	Gold Dust	400	33¼	32⅜	33¼

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

More Confidence Evident as New Year Gets Under Way —Reëmployment Noted

On the threshold of the new year, business men generally are looking forward to economic improvement in 1931.

Of course, it is realized that 1930 was a year of major economic readjustment. The period of reconstruction from such drastic deflation as occurred in that year is felt likely to be long, though some opinion has been expressed to the effect that a rapid recovery will take place. At least there is general agreement that improvement within the present year is inevitable.

The readjustment has been felt in practically all parts of the world, and in all branches of business. The extent of the deflation in the United States is shown in data from R. G. Dun & Co. Having set a new maximum in 1929, bank clearings in 1930 turned downward and were 25 per cent smaller than for the previous year. Railroad earnings, according to these statistics, dropped 16 per cent. Value of farm crops declined 28 per cent, merchandise exports declined 27 per cent and imports 30 per cent. Output of iron and steel decreased about 25 per cent each.

Reëmployment of workers in a number of plants, notably in the automobile producing centers, has brightened industrial news somewhat this week. Some steel plants also were reopened, and a railroad announced the reëmployment of 2000 workers.

President Hoover's announcement of agreement among railroad executives on a program of consolidation for roads in the eastern territory was well received in the financial community.

Another favorable development was a reduction of crude oil output. Stocks of gasoline showed an increase for the latest reported week, but the price has been advanced at some points.

Carloadings declined in the latest reported week, ended Dec. 20. The total was 713,810 cars, or 30,633 cars less than in the preceding week.

Clearings and Debits Off

Bank clearings this week amounted to $7,703,477,000, a decline of 26.4 per cent compared with the like week last year. Check payments, according to the Commerce Department, declined in the week ended Dec. 27, compared with the previous week and the corresponding period of last year.

Business in Japan during the last week of December has been quiet, according to Commerce Department reports. Year-end settlements were the center of interest, and were expected to be made without difficulty. The money market was more active, with discount rates advancing.

Operating profits for the year show a considerable decline. Several firms report losses. The results as a whole, however, are better than expected, with declines in the cotton industry reported very slight.

South American reports showed little change in the economic outlook of the various countries on that continent. Some of the smaller countries witnessed a further recession of trade during December. From Chile come reports that holiday buying has given some impetus to trade.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market improved early this week. An upward trend developed in Tuesday's session and continued Wednesday. Railroad issues were in good demand, following the announcement of an agreement on eastern railroad consolidation. Many other stocks gained substantially. Following the New Year holiday, the market again made a smart advance. Brokers loans increased $6,000,000 after declining for 13 weeks.

The week on the London Stock Exchange began under the influence of year-end liquidation and unfavorable advices from New York. Trading was quiet after the Christmas holiday. Later price movements were irregular, with international stocks showing improvement as a result of a better tone in Wall Street reports. The first session of 1931 was quiet.

After the four-day Christmas suspension of trading on the Paris Bourse, prices resumed their downward course early this week. There was a temporary recovery, after which the trend became irregular. Following the holiday, weakness again characterized this market.

Stock prices at Berlin also declined early this week. Some specialties showed substantial declines. The trend failed to turn after the New Year holiday. Trading was quiet.

SOME CONTRACTING FOR CLOTH FEATURES FALL RIVER MARKET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 3—Sufficient contract business has been placed to effect a conspicuous increase in production next week by local mills despite the expected light trading of the holiday week and buyers being reluctant to increase their inventories.

Sizable contracts received by the King Philip and Parker units of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates and the Charlton mills have brought announcements in the last few days that these plants will run at near capacity next week. The first two mills were closed this week, and the third operated at three-quarters of capacity.

Wide and narrow odds have been in fair demand during the week, with the narrow constructions generally reported as the better sellers. The 36-inch goods have figured appreciably in the trading.

Inquiry is improving for marquisettes, in which some small amount of trading was done. Voiles and lawns have also sold in a small way.

Price are somewhat weak, but their sagging is not general, but noticeable rather in contrast with firmer goods.

Current quotations on standard constructions are as follows: 38½-inch, 64x80s, 6c; 39-inch, 56x44s, 5¼c; 27-inch, 64x80s, 4fic; 27-inch, 56x52s, 6⅝c, and 25-inch, 40x32s, 2¼c.

BROKERS' LOANS INCREASE

WASHINGTON—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City during the week ended Dec. 31 increased $6,000,000 to $1,926,000,000. This compares with $1,920,000,000 on Dec. 24 and $3,634,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1930. This week's increase brings to an end a decline of 13 consecutive weeks which amounted to $1,302,000,000 since Sept. 24.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Money today was 1 per cent. Discount rates for short bills 3⅛ per cent and three months' bills per cent.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	83¼	81⅝
Alleghany 5s rct	89	89
Alleghany 5s '49	83⅛	81⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	80	80
Am For Pow 5s	104	104
Am I G Chem. 5½s ct '49	89½	89⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	90½	90
Am Metals 5½s	91⅝	91
Am Metals 5½s	38	38
Am Smelting 5s '47	91¾	91
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103
Am T&T 4½s '33	104½	104½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	100½	100½
Am T&T col 5s '46	123½	123½
Am T&T 5s '65	110¼	108⅞
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅝	108⅝
Am Type Founders 6s '40	106	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	104½	104
Armour & Co 5½s '43	102	102
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	73⅝	73⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	98⅝	98⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	115	114½
B&O 1st 4s '48	103⅛	103⅛
B&O 4½s '33	97	96⅞
B&O 4½s cv	100⅛	100⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	95	95
Bangor & Aroos 4s '31	103	102
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107⅝	107⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	102
Boston & Me 5s '55	100⅝	100⅝
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	33	33
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '60	99	98⅝
Bklyn City 1st	85	85
Bklyn Un 5s '50	103⅛	103
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101½	101½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	97⅛	97⅛
Cal Pack 5s	98⅛	98⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	99¼	99
Can Nat Ry 4¾s	101⅛	101⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104⅛	104⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104⅝	104⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	116	115½
Can North sf 7s '40	110¼	110¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅛	88
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102⅝	102⅝
Can Pacific 4½s8 '60	99⅝	99⅝
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	96⅛	96⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅞	104⅞
Cen New Eng 4s	85	85
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	33	31½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	97	96⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101	101
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65¾	64½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	83½	83½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 5s	30	29
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	71¾	71
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	86	86
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	89⅝	89½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	90	90
Chi R I&P rfg 4s '34	90¼	90¼
Chi R I&P 4½s A	93	93
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102¾	102⅝
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	104⅝	104⅝
Chi Un Sta 4½s C '63	104½	104½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	115½	115
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	88½	88
Chile Copper 5s '47	104¼	104¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91	91
Cin Pitts 4½s '77	92⅝	92⅝
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	103¾	103¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	94¼	94¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	101	101
Colo & So rfg 4½s8 '35	109½	109½
Colonial 6s	101⅝	101
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	54	54
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	101	100¾
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93	92½
Con Gas 5½s '45	104¾	104¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	107¼	107¼
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	62	62
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	95½	95½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	43	43
Cuba RR 6s '36	5½	5½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s8 '36	65	65
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	73	72½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¾	93½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	95¾	95¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	100¼	100¼
Den & Rio G 4½s8 '36	95¼	95¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	97⅞	97⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '61	78	78
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	105⅞	105⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	103½	103½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	108	107½
East Cuba Sug 7½s8 '37	83⅝	65
Erie 5s '67	31	31
Erie gen 4½s	83⅛	83
Erie gen 7½s	78	78
Fed Metal 7s '34	83¼	83
Fla East Coast 5s '74	83½	83½
Fla Cen Pen 5s	73½	73
Gannett 6s '43	85	85
Gen Cable 5½s '47	81	81
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	93¾	93¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	103¾	103¾
Gen Pub Serv 5½s '53	102	102
Gen Theater 6s	96	96
Goodrich 6s	54	54
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	69½	69
Goodyear 5s '57	101	101
Great Northern 4½s8 '77 E	89	87½
Great Northern 5½s '73 C	103¾	103¾
Great Northern 5½s '76 A	106¼	106¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s8 '99	110	109½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	101½	101½
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	65	65
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	76¾	76
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	99⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	101⅞
Ill Cen 4½s '66	105¾	105¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96¼	96¼
Ind Limestone 6s '40	102	102
Inland Steel 4½s8 '78	49¾	49
Inter Mercn Corp 5s rcts '47	86⅛	85½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	88	88
Inter Rap Tran 5s '66	69½	69½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	69⅞	69⅞
Int Ac G Mer adj 6s '52	90¾	90¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	46	46
Int Paper 6s '55	92	91½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	62	60¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85	84
Kendall 5½s8 ww	80	80
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	45	45
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s8	78	78
Lack Steel con 5s '50	94½	94½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s8 '97	102	101½
L'Autaro Fs 7s	55	55
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	45½	45¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	86⅞	86⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101⅛	101⅛
Long Isl 5s	96¾	96¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	110½	61
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	104	104
Marion Steam 5s 6s	56	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	47	47
Mende 6s ww	95½	93½
McCrory 5½s '41	89	89
Met W S 4s	95	95
Met Edison 4½s	71¾	71½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	101
Mil El Ry & Yt 5s '61	101½	100¾
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	101½	101½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	81	81
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	88¼	88¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	90	90
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	101¾	100¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	72	70½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98	98
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	98½	98¼
Mo Pac 5½s8 '49	90½	90½
Mo Pac 4s H	95	95
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	97½	97½
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	104½	103¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s8 '39	90¾	90¾
Morris & Essex 4½s8 2000	80	80
Morris & Essex 4½s8	85	85
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s8 '48	102	102
Newark Gas 5s	99½	99½
N E Ry 4s	104	104
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	88	88
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	85	85
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s8 2013	85	85
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102¾	102¾
NYC M C col 3½s8 '98	107	107
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	80	80
NY Chi & StL 4½s8 '78	97¾	97½
NY Chi & StL 5½s8 '74	92	91½
NY Dock 5s '38	105¾	103¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	80	80
NY H&H cit 6s '40	108½	108½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	105	104
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	116	115½
NY State Ry con 4½s8 '62	33	33
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	102	102
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	107½	107½
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	70	70
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	106¾	106¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	95½	95½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102¼	102¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '61	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5s C	103	103
Nor Ohio Tr &Lt 6s A '47	99	99
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	103½	103
Nor Pac 4½s8 A 2047	95¾	95¾
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	90½	90½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	111½	111½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s A '46	104¾	103¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	110¼	110
Otis Steel 6s '41	103¼	103¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	95	95
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104	104
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¾	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106½	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101¾	101¾
Paramount Pub 5½s8	74	74
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	85¾	84
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	51	51
Penn O & D RR 4½s8 A '77	70	66½
Penn RR 4½s D	102	102
Penn RR 4¾s '63	98⅛	97⅞
Penn RR gen 4½s8 '65	101½	100½
Penn RR 5s '84	103½	103½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	104½	104
Penn RR gold 6½s8 '36	109½	109½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	109½	109
Phillips Pet 5½s8 '39	104¾	104¾
Phil Co 5s '58	89	88⅝
Phil Elec Co 4½s8 '67	100¾	100
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	103¾	103
Pitts & W Va 4½s8 C	78½	74½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s8 '77	84¾	83½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	101	101
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	101½	101½
Postal Tel Cable 5s '53	100	99
Pub Sve E&G 5½s8 '67	103½	103½
Pub Sve E&G 1970	105¾	105½
Pure Oil 5½s8 '37	92	92
Pure Oil 5½s8 '46	90	88
Read rfg 4½s8 '97 A	102¾	102
Read rfg 4½s8 '97 B	102¼	102
Richfield Oil 6s	65	62
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s8 '34	99½	99½
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	80	80
StL & SF 4s A '50	84¾	84½
StL & SF 4½s8 '78	88½	88½
StL & SF 5s B '50	101¾	101
StL SW 1st 5s '89	92	91½
StL S Wn 5s '89	96¾	96¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103¾	103¾
Seaboard AL gold 4s st '50	43	43
Seaboard AL rfg 4s '50	19¾	19¾
Seaboard AL com 4s '45	19	18
Seaboard All Fla Ry 6s A '35	8¾	8⅝
Shell Pipe 5s '52	88	87½
Shell Union 5s '47	81	80
Shubert Theater 6s '42	85	80½
Simplex Cru O 6½s8 '36	18½	17½
Simplex Cru O 6½s8 '36 ctf	18½	18½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	101½	100½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	99¾	99
So Pacific col 4s '49	103⅛	103⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92	92
So Pacific 4½s8 '69	94½	94½
So Pacific 4½s8 '81 ww	99½	98¾
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s8 '77	101¼	100¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	87½	87
So Ry con 5s '94	110	110
So Ry gen 5s '56	113	112
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '64	116	116
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105¾	105¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s8 '51	104¾	104½
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '53	99¼	99¼
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	93¼	93¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	99½	99½
Texas Corp 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	101¼	101
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	110½	109½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	99	99
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	48¾	46
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	91½	91½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	98¾	98¾
Union E L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '42 ww	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93½	93½
Union Pacific 4s '08	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s8 '67	97	96⅝
US Rubber 5s '47	101½	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 N	73¾	72⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	95½	95
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	100¼	100½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s8 '47	70¾	70½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	77½	76
Wabash 4½s8 '78	107½	106½
Wabash 5s B '76	86¼	86
Wabash 5½s '75	94½	94½
Wabash 5s D	97½	97½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	95½	94½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	47½	47½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	100¾	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	69¾	68¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	80¾	79½
Western Pac 5s A '46	96	94
Western Un R E 4½s8 '50	95½	95½
Western Un 5s '51	101½	101½
Western Un 5½s8 '36	103	103¼
Western Un 5s '60	108	107½
Wheel & L Erie 4½s8 '66	103½	103
Wheeling Steel 5½s8 '48	87¾	87¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s8 '37 ww	100	99¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	102½	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	32	32
Youngstown Shiet 5s	102½	102¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Jan 3	Jan 2
3½s '47	101.30	101.30	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.29
1st 4¼s '47	103.30	103.16	102.30	102.30	103.16	102.30
4th 4¼s '38	103.21	103.22	103.21	103.22	103.22	103.21
US 3¾s '43	102.12	102.12	102.12	102.12	102.12	102.12
US 3¾s '47	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.30
US 4s '44	106.10	106.12	106.10	106.10	106.13	
US 4¼s '52	113.14	113.16	113.14	113.14	113.14	113.4

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	71	70
Adriatic El 7s '52	92½	92½
Akershus 8s '63	94½	94½
Antioquia 7s B '45	53½	51¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	53	53
Antwerp 6s '58	97¾	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91⅜	91⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91½	90½
Australia 4½s '57	89¾	88¾
Australia 5s '55	73	73
Austria 7s ct	73¼	73¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91⅝	91
Batavian Pet 4½s '53	104⅞	104⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	83¾	83¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103½	103¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103	102⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '41	111½	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107¾	107¾
Bergen (City) 5s '45	107¾	107¾
Bergen (City) 5s '60 rcts	85½	85½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	85	85
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	78½	78½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	71	70½
Berlin Elec 6s	71	69½
Bolivia 7s '00	68	68½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	39	38½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	39	38½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	60	60
Brazil 6½s 26-57	103¾	103¾
Brazil 6½s 27-57	57	56
Brazil US 8s '41	57	56
Bremen 7s '35	71½	70
Brisbane 6s rcts	60	60
Brisbane 6s '57	72	69
Brisbane 5s '58	72½	69
Budapest (City) 6s '62	61¾	61¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	66	65
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s	66	65
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	66	65
Bulgaria 7s '67	65	65
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	66	66
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¾	100¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104½	104½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	79	78½
Chile (Bank) 6s '42	73	72½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	73	73
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	73	72½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	73	73
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	73	73
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	75	75
Chile (Rep) '63	90½	90
Christiania (City) 6s '54	72½	72½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	101	101
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	58	58
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	57	56½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93¼	93¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98½	98
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	98½	98¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	74	74
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s8 '45	98	98
Cundi (Rep) 6½s8 '59	73½	73
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	47½	47½
Danish Mun 5s A '46	100¾	100¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	107¾	107¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¾	93¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Deutsche L 6s ctfs '32	96½	96
Dominic (Rep) 5½s8 2nd '40	96	96
Duke Pow 5s '66	102	102
Dutch El 5½s 6s '47	102	102
Dutch El sf 6s '52	102	102
Estonia Bank 7s '67	101½	101½
Finland 5s '46 ex-war	80	80
Finland 5½s '58	80	80
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87	87
Frankford 6½s	70	70
French (Rep) 7s '49	130½	120
French (Rep) 7½s '41	135½	135½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	91½	91½
German 7s	100¼	100¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	81	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	68	68
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	69½	69½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	68	68
Germ Cons Mun 7s '47	78¾	78¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	90½	90½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	83	83
Germ Gov Int 5½s8 '65	70½	70¾
Greek 6s '68	71	70¾
Greek 7s '64	83	83
Hansa 6s ww	99	99
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s8 '61 B	74½	73½
Hungary Mun 7½s8 '43	82¼	82¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	84	84
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	74½	74
Italy (King) 7s '51	79	79
Jap (Con Part) 5½s '65	93¾	93
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94½	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s8	102¾	102¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	92½	92
Karstadt 6s '43	76¾	76¾
Krauger & Toll 6s '59 ww	61¾	61¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	93	92½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	78¾	76½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	78½	78½
Medellin 6½s '54	103¾	103¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	42	40½
Mex 6s A	84½	84½
Mex 4s small A '10	13¾	12¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	8½	8½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	78½	76¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	48	47
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	45	45
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	93¾	93½
New South Wales 5s '57	106¾	105¾
New South Wales 5s '58	68	68
Nord Rys 6½s '36	106¾	106¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84	84
Norway Bank 5s '57	100½	100½
Norway Bank '70	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104¾	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	106¾	106
Norwegian El 5½s '57	103	101¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98¼	98¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	95¼	95¼
Oslo G&E 5s '53	100¾	100¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	86	86½
Parisi-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '56	106¾	106¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	43½	43
Peru 6s '00	35½	35
Peru 6s '61	34	34
Peru 7s '59	47½	47½
Poland 8s '40	87½	87
Poland 7s '47	64	64
Poland 8s '50	83¾	83¼
Prussia 6s	83¾	83¾
Prague (City) 7½s '52	69¾	69
Prussia 6½s8	104¾	104¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	74¾	74¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	83½	83½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	75½	75½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	91½	91½
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	77½	76
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	88¾	88¾
Rhine Ruhr 6s	63	63
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	41	40
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	68½	68
Rio G de Sul (State) 6s '46	42	42
Rio G de Sul (State) 7s '66	80½	80½
Rome (City) 6½s '53	76¾	76¾
Royal Dutch 4s ww	79¾	79¾
Rumania 7s	88¾	87¾
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	74½	74
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	81¼	81¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	74½	74
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	78¾	77½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106¾	106¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 5s '62	78¾	77½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91	91
Silesia Bk 6s '47	62	62
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	106¼	106¼
Swiss Gov 5½s8	107	107
Tokyo El Pow 6s '53	96½	96½
Tokyo (City) 5½s8 '61	89¼	88½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89¼	88½
Tokyo El Pow 1st 7s '45	98¾	98¾
U K Ot Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	75¾	74
Un Stl W 6½s A '51	72	71
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	75¾	75½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	89½	89½
Vienna 6s '52	88¼	88¼
Warsaw 7s '58	89¼	89¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	88	87¾
Wurttemberg 7s '50	67	66½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	63	63

Consolidated Gas of Baltimore Integrated Utility of Promise

Selling More Gas and Electricity Than During Boom 1929 Year—Rate Cut and Drought Reduce Income Moderately—Steady Gain in Efficiency

By G. R.

Most Juvenile Offenders Found Treated Like Loose Grain Thrown Into Hopper

(Continued from Page 1)

connected with the survey—which has received practically no attention from the press in view of the public's wider interest in the prohibition report—indicates that it will be a landmark in this field of study, both because of its comprehensiveness and the type of men and women connected with it.

It was decided at the outset to link up the work of the Comstock group with the studies under way by the United States Children's Bureau and the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Using funds supplied for the latter, and cooperating with their experts, comparative studies and case investigations are being pressed all over the United States. People have an idea the last word is known on this subject. This isn't true. People talk of "youth and the crime wave." But national statistics have never been compiled to link the two.

Summary Now Available

Now Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, expert of the children's bureau, has compiled a summary of every authoritative bit of material on the subject, dealing with causes, treatment, prevention and extent of juvenile delinquency. It is the fullest, most comprehensive work yet done on the subject.

Miss Miriam Van Waters, referee of the juvenile court of Los Angeles, president of the National Conference of Social Work, on a special year's leave, is guiding research work.

The mere outline of activity of this one subcommittee of the national commission being pushed energetically and exhaustively over the whole country, would fill this article. Complete, it will probably mark a new approach to the whole national problem.

Contrast the treatment of a representative case, that of Jack Doe's, let us say, in two typical American cities! First we are in Meglopolis. They have a juvenile court here, but the benches are jammed with witnesses, parents, police, truant officers, frightened adolescents. The hum of voices makes it impossible to hear the words of the harassed judge 10 feet away.

Jack's case is called. He is not a bad-looking boy—he might be the son of almost any of us. However, there is now a sullen defiance in his glance indicating mingled apprehension and bravado. He is charged with theft. The judge looks at him inquiringly. The rush of the congested calendar makes it impossible for the judge to do more than skim the surface of the case. It is not really the judge who decides the outcome; rather it is the legal machine into which the known facts are thrown and from which the mechanical sentence is delivered, as automatically as a slot machine disgorging merchandise.

Jack Becomes a Hero

Jack's sullenness deepens as he hears the judge speak. Three months hence he will return to the city slum whence he came, to be a hero in the eyes of the rest of the gang. The prospect of an incorrigible life of anti-social conduct opens before him.

Meglopolis, that great city, has machines for salvaging wastes of nearly every sort, but none to salvage the lives of boys and girls! Its economists stress the conservation of raw materials, but there is slight effort to conserve the raw material of human beings.

Meglopolis is proud of its municipal improvements, parks and boulevards, but it is niggardly in developing a probation personnel or adequate juvenile courts. Children's courts would cost little more than the great new prison it is erecting; but it always seems easier for cities like Meglopolis to lock criminals up than to prevent them being criminals; besides, it is easier to build a prison than to administrate a system.

Yet strangely enough, the citizens of Meglopolis can never understand why they are afflicted with so high a crime rate!

How should Jack's case have been handled? A code has been set up by the United States Children's Bureau and National Probation Association, which might be dramatized in the procedure of another city—call it Utopiaville. The same case is called. But how different is the scene!

The court is not crowded; it acts in private, without publicity, jury trials are not permitted, and there is adequate judicial insight into the bewildering world that confronts adolescents in a mechanized civilization.

This Jack Gets a Chance

The judge hears Jack's case in his own study. Jack is at ease before this quiet, kindly man, whose long tenure of office has made him an expert in such scenes. There is no question of Jack's guilt. But this is the story that goes with it: Jack works 10 hours a day in a box factory. He comes from a home that has been broken up by poverty. His monotonous work gives him little emotional outlet for pent up exuberance and he has joined the boys' gang of the neighborhood in lawless larks that put color into a drab life.

How should the case be dealt with? Does it need three months' confinement? The judge gives one of those appraising glances that has no place in law-books, and decides that such a step would be folly. Since Utopiaville has an excellent probation staff Jack gets a lecture and goes out, under probation, with his name added to the list of a specially trained officer. Instead of feeling resentment at such treatment, Jack feels he has gained a friend in the judge.

The administration of criminal law in this city has kept pace with urbanization. It carries out the Hoover theory that a playground instructor now saves the cost of a dozen policemen later on!

"Too often," says Miss Comstock, member of the national commission, who is supervising this particular study, "these juveniles are caught in a machine that is meant to deal with adult offenders."

Thrown With Vicious Types

Miss Van Waters, in her report, points out that even at this supposedly enlightened day, the detention of juveniles, even of young children, is used by many courts. Sometimes mere boys and girls awaiting trial are kept in common lock-ups with all the grossest types of human life that wait their turn to go before the judge.

This study of the Hoover commission is probably the most intimate and human which is being made by the group, and is commonly accepted as going to the heart of the crime problem on the preventive side.

"A plan of research has been adopted," said Mr. Wickersham in explanation, "in order to secure information upon which to predicate recommendations of federal and state legislation, improved procedure in the courts, substitution of other agencies for the control, prevention and treatment of child delinquency other than those now in existence, and programs of voluntary community action in the fields of family life, parent education, school, clinic, church, playground and neighborhood."

It is a big order! So big that the ordinary layman will probably not grasp it all until the reports are actually published.

Here Are Some Actual Figures

The suppositious case of "Jack Doe" indicates the situation. But now consider a real instance, from figures gathered by the United States Children's Bureau. In Chicago in 1924-25, 948 cases were disposed of by the boys' court. About 63 per cent were discharged. Now here, at the outset, the extraordinary high rate of dismissals indicates that either too many juveniles were being arrested or that those arrested and needing guidance and supervision were not getting it.

Secondly, the figures showed that in 80 cases boys were ordered to pay fines, and 55 boys were committed to an institution for nonpayment of this fine.

What does this mean—asks Miss Van Waters in her survey—but that these 55 boys were committed to a correctional institution because of poverty, and inability to put up the fine rather than "because the judge thought it the best method of disposing of the case"!

Put in a somewhat more cynical way, these boys were being imprisoned because they had had the poor taste of coming from a slum rather than from the homes of rich parents! But what is a judge to do under an iron clad system?

"The problem of crime today is the problem of youth. Unfortunately even today," says Judge Frederick P. Cabot of Boston, chairman of the committee on delinquency of the White House Conference, "our institutions are largely burdened with children who are sent there as a method of punishment or because they cannot be safely adjusted in society, with little attempt having been made to help them in their difficult readjustment in community life."

PLANE SAFETY INCREASED BY RADIO ADVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

directly over the house, and then I heard the operator's voice on the radio. "All right, Klotz. Come on down. You're over the center of the field right now."

I rushed out of the house, and looked in the direction of the air terminal in time to see the lights of the plane come dropping down out of the clouds. In another minute the pilot had landed. He had landed under circumstances against which a pilot would have been helpless six months ago.

The following morning found me in the office of Fred Goodcell, director of public relations for Western Air Express, Inc.

"Yes," he said, "our boys are doing a wonderful work out there. Practically nothing on the subject has yet been released to the press. But if you want to get the whole story, I'd suggest that you go on out to the field. See Herbert Hoover Jr. I talked with him on the telephone a few minutes ago, and he says he'll be glad to have you come to his office this morning. After you talk with Mr. Hoover, see John Franklin. He and Hoover are the fathers of this radiotelephone communications system."

Half an hour later I sat in the office of Herbert Hoover Jr. in the tower of the Air Passenger Station at the Alhambra Airport, and listened to this son of the President of the United States unfold the amazing tale of his work as chief communications engineer of the world's largest commercial aviation company.

Mr. Hoover was emphatic upon several points. "I have no objection," he said, "to your writing the story of our radiotelephone communications system. After you've had a few hours in the test ship, have seen the ground stations, and had a trip to San Francisco, to Salt Lake City, and back again, you'll understand what it's all about. We feel that we've accomplished something. We've had mechanical safety in aviation for a long time. Now we've practically licked the weather and the unforeseen elements that heretofore have made schedules unreliable and to some extent dangerous.

Work Not Done

"The work is not done yet, but eventually we expect to be able to operate our planes with absolute reliability, and a degree of safety that the railroads will never be able to attain."

Last Jan. 10, Maurice Graham, a veteran air mail pilot of the Western Air Express, took off from the Alhambra Terminal for the regular night air mail flight to Salt Lake City. He arrived at Las Vegas, Nev., refueled his ship, and took off again into the teeth of a howling blizzard. For months his fate was one of the unsolved mysteries of aviation. For weeks dozens of airplanes, men on horseback and afoot, combed the 600 miles of mountain and desert wasteland for 100 miles on both sides of the air lane over which Graham had flown daily for nearly four years. The search for him was one of the most intensive ever conducted for an aviator "down in the rough."

On June 24 two sheep herders found Graham's airplane in an isolated mountain canyon about 22 miles southeast of Cedar City, Utah. The pilot apparently set the ship down in about 10 feet of snow, and the plane was not badly damaged. True to the trust of the air mail aviator, Graham had taken the precaution to double-lock the mail compartment. Every piece of the mail was recovered intact.

In his log book was his final notation. It consisted of two words—"No destination," the aviator's term for a disorderly landing. On July 17, Graham was found about six miles from the point where he had set his ship down. Without snowshoes he had traveled that distance through tremendous drifts. The temperature was known to have been about 20 below zero at the time he attempted to march from his wrecked plane to the nearest point of civilization. That he failed to survive was apparently not due to lack of food, because some of the concentrated rations he carried in his pockets were found intact.

Maurice Graham had been flying since 1917. He was a veteran of the air before Colonel Lindbergh took a plane off the ground. As a captain in the air service during the World War he had gained international recognition as the pilot who found the famous Lost Battalion after the second Battle of the Argonne. As an air mail pilot on the Los Angeles-Salt Lake City run he had flown nearly 4,000,000 miles without the slightest mishap, and had developed an almost uncanny faculty of coming through on schedule regardless of weather conditions.

Seek End of Mishaps

Officials of the Western Air Express immediately went to work with a deep purpose that such a mishap must not occur again. And, could they have accomplished a year ago what they have accomplished in radio telephone communication during the past few months, it is highly probable that Maurice Graham would still be flying the air mail today. Every plane of the company's various lines is now equipped with two-way radio telephones. The exact whereabouts of every plane over the firm's vast network of air lines is known during every minute of its flight.

If another plane is ever forced down under circumstances similar to those by which Graham was lost, the exact point of its contact with the earth would be known almost instantly. Finding and rendering assistance to the occupants of such a plane is placed in the class with answering the S O S call of an ocean ship in distress with the latitude and longitude known to the rescue ships.

A plane in the air is now no farther away from the home airport than the vibrations of the dispatcher's voice. Likewise the pilot no longer flies blindly into adverse weather, nor is he called upon to rely solely upon his judgment. He receives weather reports every 15 minutes. He is told how he can alter his course to fly around storms, to go under or above them, and is warned in advance of any weather condition through which it would be unsafe to attempt to fly.

Even the comfort of passengers in the air liners is improved by the two-way radio telephone. Not long ago the writer sat in the cabin of one of the great 32-passenger planes flying between San Francisco and Los Angeles. It was a hot day, and at 5000 feet the temperature was 90 degrees. I took a head set and listened to a conversation between Pilot Rice and the Alhambra dispatcher. Rice said: "I'm out half an hour from San Francisco, and it's getting hot. Where can I go to get a little cooler?" The dispatcher replied: "Go to 8000 feet, and you'll find a temperature of 70 degrees." We climbed to 8000 feet, and came on into Alhambra Airport in perfect comfort, while earth-dwellers sweltered.

Code Is Used

A transport pilot has plenty of things to occupy his attention while in the air without being bothered with any unnecessary things. Hence, in making requests for weather information, reporting positions, or transacting any necessary radiotelephone business between planes and ground stations, all conversations are reduced to the simplest terms possible. The dispatcher may ask a pilot his position, and the pilot merely replies: "Altitude 6000 feet. Position K 43," or whatever the circumstances may be. K 43, L 7, or similar designations of position represent a code language that is readily understood by pilots and dispatchers.

The maps of the air routes are divided into little squares, and these squares are designated by a sort of latitude and longitude that is indicated numerically and alphabetically. Thus, when the pilot reports his position as K 43, it is the same as pointing it out on the map to the dispatcher. Beacon lights, of course, are used to designate positions at night. The beacons are all designated by numbers, and every beacon flashes its own identification to pilots in the air.

A business man flying between Los Angeles and San Francisco, may have the use of the radiotelephone aboard the plane. His call will be switched through the dispatcher's station to the land telephone lines, and the gentleman may talk with his own office, his home or any point reached by long distance telephone.

Relatives and friends of persons traveling by plane, and who desire to meet them upon arrival, have only to telephone the air terminal to receive information concerning the exact time of the plane's arrival. Along its various lines the Western Air Express also maintains a number of so-called flag stops. These are points at which the planes do not regularly stop, but where stops are made to pick up passengers or set them down.

In the traffic tower of the Los Angeles air terminal at Alhambra the handling of airplane traffic is now in the hands of a dispatcher who operates much as a railroading dispatcher. The only real difference is that the radiotelephone takes the place of the conventional railroad telegraph. This work is in the hands of a former railroad dispatcher who is employed for his technical knowledge of the subject, but he is advised in his duties by a qualified transport pilot who is always on duty in the traffic tower. The pilot is there because of his expert knowledge of aerial conditions, and to advise the dispatcher concerning situations upon which only a pilot would be qualified to advise other pilots in the air.

Another highly important function of the radiotelephone system in the promotion of safety is to relieve aviation of the danger of collisions in the air, particularly in the vicinity of airports during the hours of traffic peaks. At the Alhambra airport, for instance, traffic is at its peak between 7 and 8 p. m. During that hour planes are arriving and departing from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and it is not uncommon for two or three incoming planes to arrive over the field when another plane is about to take off.

The danger of collision would be readily apparent but for the fact that the radiotelephone now gives the dispatcher complete control of such a situation. Under such circumstances two or more planes may be ordered to remain in the air while another takes off. A plane short of fuel, or having mechanical trouble that might make an immediate landing imperative, would, of course, be given preference over ships on the ground or capable of taking care of themselves in the air. In any event, pilots at such times are subject to the dispatcher's orders. The possibility of confusion and consequent danger that might very easily arise in the vicinity of large airports, is entirely eliminated.

PHILOSOPHERS CHOOSE HEAD

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)—The American Philosophical Society, eastern division, closing its annual meeting here Dec. 30, elected Alfred N. Whitehead, of Harvard University, president; Albert G. A. Balz, of the University of Virginia, vice-president, and F. S. C. Northrup, of Yale University, secretary.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

DOGS FOR SALE

ST. BERNARDS

GIVE A PUPPY—Beautiful rough coat St. Bernard puppies; nicely marked. BONNY VIEW KENNELS, P. O. Box 1860, Asheville, N. C.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FARM PROPERTY

TURBO VALLEY, KENYA, AFRICA £5000—Farm 2 homesteads, 650 acres; maize, etc. Part I, 300 acres, £2700. Part II, 350 acres, £2450. Apply LEETE, Turbo Valley.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED—Reliable distributor to employ demonstrators on fast selling patented article appealing to women; unusual opportunity. YSAREL SLATER, 1501 Alamanor St., Alhambra, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

CAREFULLY restricted ocean front lots, private bathing beach, year round and summer properties at historic Marblehead, Mass. MR. HOGG, Sterling Realty Co., 60 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

ROOMS TO LET

MARGANN HOTEL

LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms with or without bath; $1.50 to $3 day; $5 to $10 week. 735 Hartford; within walking distance shopping district.

MIAMI, FLA.—Delightful double room connecting with sun porch; in residential section; beautifully furnished; use of garage and home privileges if desired. MRS. LOUISE BROOKS, 420 N. W. 17 Avenue. Ph. 27032.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 6 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration, A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1585 N. Sycamore. ORanite 8176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts. Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, 2 and 3-room apts.; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

MIAMI, FLA., Sayers Apartments, 2728 NE 2nd Ave.—Newly redecorated, refurnished; residential; near bay, churches, stores; moderate rates.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP 73 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp 5561

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PIERCE-ARROW 1930 Sedan; gone around 25,000 miles. S-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 905 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 2234

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City. Vanderhilt 3607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 220 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Cortlandt 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 9581, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 6389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-3 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FINE old ivory chess set; very unusual carving. G-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Handsome, solid, black walnut, hand-carved bookcase. Call Somerset 0984-J (Mass.).

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, refined, active woman, Christian Scientist preferred, for permanent position of responsibility as managing housekeeper to cater for 50 people in private institution of high standing; position requires thorough experience in catering, managing servants and efficient care of a home; references required. TENACRE, INC., Princeton, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED woman used to housekeeping can have splendid home with clean American people, country place 28 miles from Boston; small family; light duties; must be thoroughly reasonable and one to whom a good home means more than large wages. Write fully stating age and outline of experience to R. E. CONDER, P. O. Box 5077, Boston, or Telephone Porter 6000.

WANTED—Young woman as housekeeper, Christian Scientist preferred; 15 miles from Providence; state age and salary expected; references. Box T-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG women, preferably Christian Scientists, to train to effectively care for those needing attention; references required. TENACRE, Princeton, N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

JEWELERS

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

F. A. KELLEY CO.—Home and office movers, storage, packing, shipping, baggage transfer. 70 Huntington Ave., Boston. COM. 2094.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

Local Classified Advertising

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Apartments

of unique charm and distinctive appointments

The Myles Standish
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
Apartments of one to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Excellent cuisine.
Reasonable Rentals
Telephone COM monwealth 4500

The Regent
1401 Beacon Street, Brookline
The REGENT offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Twenty-four hour elevator service.
Telephone BEA con 3080, REG ent 1276.

The Warwick Apartments
1450 Beacon Street, Brookline
Furnished and Unfurnished Suites
Bright, airy and attractive apartments ranging from two to four rooms (en suite). Tasteful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, incinerators, self-service elevators, etc. (Efficiency equipped with very latest in showers.)
Telephone REG ent 4811-W

Pelham Hall
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Apartments arranged from one to five rooms to suit the most discriminating. Furnished or unfurnished and immediately available for your occupancy.
Telephone REG ent 2430

The Roosevelt
In the Art and Music Centre of Boston, Corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth St.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SUITES
One to four rooms. Special Fall Rates. Nearby Garage.
Telephone KEN more 6178

The Abbotsford
186 Commonwealth Avenue
Individual modern suites from one to four rooms. Furnished or unfurnished. Therefore Number 186 has been one of the distinguished numbers on Commonwealth Ave. Long term residence here is the general rule. Cafe.
Apply to Manager
Tel. COM monwealth 2748

Under the Personal Supervision
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"Inspection Is Cordially Invited"

SELECT
APARTMENTS
In Good Neighborhood
15 Minutes from Tremont St.
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
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Ken. 0483

LEGAL NOTICES

MASTER'S PUBLIC AUCTION
Pursuant to and in execution of the power contained in a decree of the Essex County Superior Court dated December 12, 1930, entered in the case of United Collateral Trust vs. Eureka Smelting Company et al and numbered 4428 on the dockets of said court, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the property, right, title, and interest, legal or equitable, of the Eureka Smelting Company in and to 67,100 shares of the common capital stock of the Prospect Mountain Tunnel Company as directed in said decree.
Said sale will take place at Room 853, Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston, Mass., on Monday, January 5, 1931, at 9:30 a. m. Terms to be announced at time and place of sale.
GEORGE L. ELLSWORTH, Master

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CREMONA VIOLIN, suitable for concert master, soloist or advanced student, for sale. For particulars see MR. T. BECK, Hotel Garrison Hall, Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, new French Building, 551 Fifth Ave., at 48th St. Room 1609. Tel. Murray Hill 3958.

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M. & 5 P. M.
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9298

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LARCHMONT'S EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION
My home, which is delightfully and conveniently located, may interest those seeking a quiet place for rest and study, to elderly ladies, those not wishing to enter homes for the aged, a loving opportunity is extended for the accommodation of 10 guests; every room comfortable, open all the year round. For rates and inquiries address P. O. Box 119, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA—Modern home for sale, 2-story stucco, 6 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage with servants' quarters; 100-foot lot; shade; moderately priced. O. C. OWEN, Winter Haven, Fla.

FLORIDA, WEST PALM BEACH—Six-room Spanish bungalow, stucco, porte cochere, sell or let very reasonably. Write ALEX MacLAREN, 755 Boylston St., Boston, for all details.

IN WINCHESTER, MASS.,
EDGAR GUEST SAYS
"If I had a house to sell, I'd talk about the neighborhood." Congenial, well-built, single-house zone, near centre, schools and excellent train service; house, beside old world charm, is compact; medium size with fine outlook; 6 rooms, 2 fireplaces, basement, garage; price low, terms. Tel. OWNER, Winchester 0984.

NEW 6-room stucco house, red tile roof; never been lived in; near lake, Winter Park, Fla. Special features: Solarium, breakfast room, shower bath, small patio; cash $4500; terms. J. F. JERSEY, 233 Anderson St., Orlando, Fla.

SALE OR RENT—New modern home, furnished or unfurnished, 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage; beautiful surroundings. Owner, MRS. HELEN CASTLE, 880 East Park Ave., Winter Park, Fla.

SELMA, ALA., 822 Petters St.—For sale, a good 7-room house in desirable neighborhood on spacious lot (134x75 ft.); price reasonable. MRS. J. M. JOHNSTON.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

BOSTON—Homey, quiet room overlooking park in front of Christian Science church; also attractive connecting furnished front rooms; living room and bedroom, also rooms for couples and small single rooms. Commonwealth 0483. RUTH C. EVEREST, 8 Norway St.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Suite 1. Desirable rooms; homelike, clean; suitable permanent or transient; reasonable. COMmonwealth 8177.

BOSTON, 170 Huntington Ave.—Pleasant rooms on second floor, heated; $4 and $5. Telephone Commonwealth 8128. Apply Suite 1.

BOSTON—Quiet room in small apartment near church. 87 St. Stephen St., Suite 17. Telephone Kenmore 1846, evenings.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Large, cheery room, quiet home, suitable one or two; 2 minutes B. M. T. Buckminster 3453.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th—Unusually bright, attractive outside double and single rooms, $7 each person; convenient transportation. GUTMAN.

NEW YORK CITY, 425 Riverside Drive, Apt. 13 D—Young lady will share 4-room apartment, attractively furnished. Tel. Cathedral 2603.

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Attractive warm room adjoining bath and shower; quiet, clean; refined surroundings; $10 weekly. Trafalgar 7363.

N. Y. C., 60 Gramercy Park North—Large beautifully furnished room, twin beds, private bath; business couple preferred. Gramercy 3331.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
G. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7561
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

APARTMENTS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Beautiful furnished four-room-and-porch apartment, overlooking Country Club grounds and mountains. Write MANAGER, 15 Golf Street.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern, to responsible tenant welcomed. $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 1131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4740.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Unusually attractive sunny 3-room apartment; lower floor; Colonial-type 2-family house; fireplace, garage, shade trees and garden; quiet Aberdeen section near reservoir; 25 minutes from Park St.; present tenants leaving on business; occupied after 4 years; new paper and redecorate. Tel. Stadium 9328, G-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 535 West 113th Street—Desirable 2 and 4-room unfurnished apartments; home with excellent view over Columbia University campus; near Christian Science church; modern 8-story elevator building; low rentals. Apply on premises or WOOD-DICKINSON COMPANY, Broadway, 72nd-73rd Streets. Endicott 2-8990.

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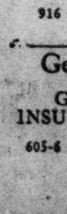

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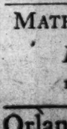

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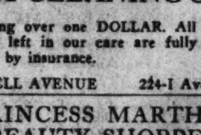

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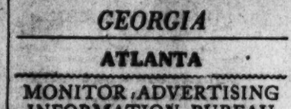

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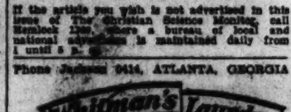

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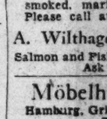

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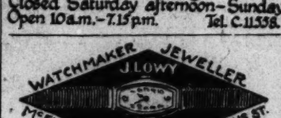

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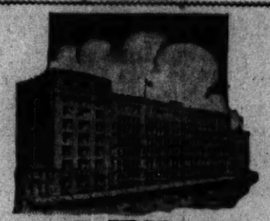
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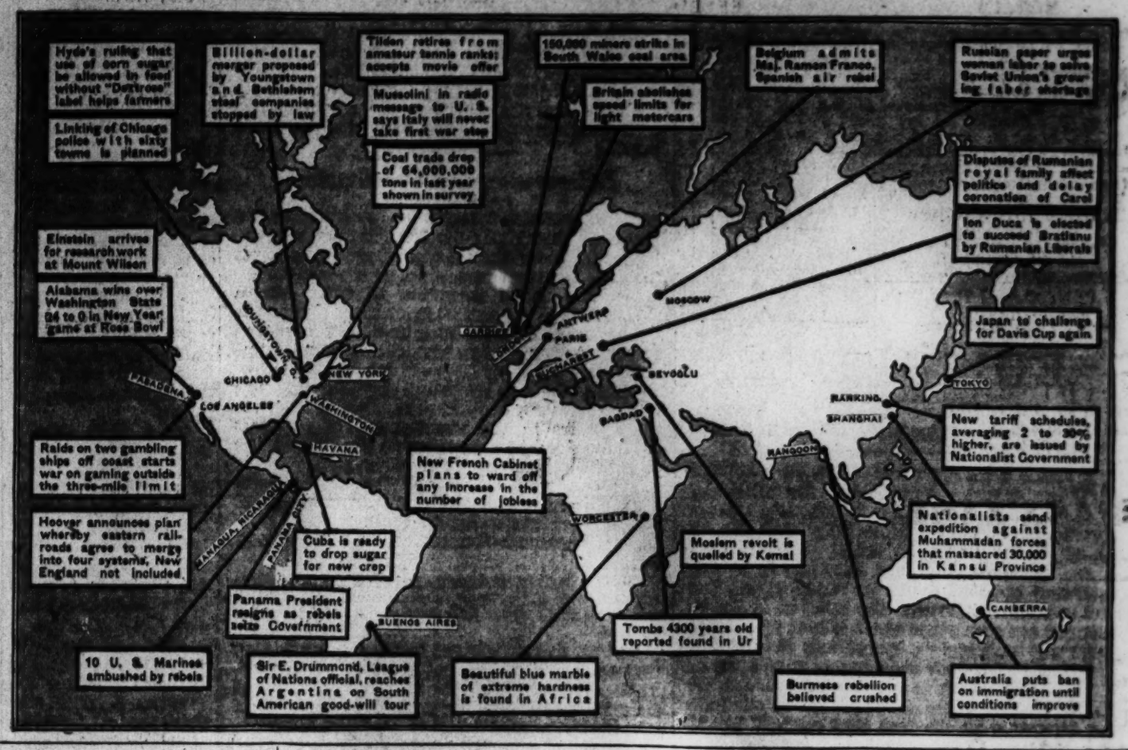
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Hyde's ruling that use of corn sugar be allowed in food without "Denatured" label helps farmers
Billion-dollar merger proposed by Youngstown and Bethlehem steel companies stopped by law
Tilden retires from amateur tennis ranks; accepts movie offer
150,000 miners strike in South Wales coal area
Belgium admits Maj. Ramon Franco, Spanish air rebel
Russian paper urges women labor to solve Soviet Union's growing fabric shortage
Linking of Chicago police with sixty towns is planned
Mussolini in radio message to U. S. says Italy will never take first war step
Britain abolishes speed limits for light meteorers
Coal trade drop of 64,000,000 tons in last year shown in survey
Disputes of Rumanian royal family affect politics and delay coronation of Carol
Ion Duca is elected to succeed Bratianu by Rumanian Liberals
Einstein arrives for research work at Mount Wilson
Alabama wins over Washington State 24 to 0 in New Year game at Rose Bowl
Japan to challenge for Davis Cup again
New tariff schedules, averaging 2 to 30% higher, are issued by Nationalist Government
Raids on two gambling ships off coast starts war on gaming outside the three-mile limit
New French Cabinet plans to ward off any increase in the number of jobless
Hoover announces plan whereby eastern railroads agree to merge into four systems, New England not included
Cuba is ready to drop sugar for new crop
Moslem revolt is quelled by Kemal
Nationalists send expedition against Muhammadan forces that massacred 30,000 in Kansu Province
Panama President resigns as rebels seize Government
10 U. S. Marines ambushed by rebels
Sir E. Drummond, League of Nations official, reaches Argentina on South American good-will tour
Beautiful blue marble of extreme hardness is found in Africa
Tombs 4300 years old reported found in Ur
Burmese rebellion believed crushed
Australia puts ban on immigration until conditions improve
MOSCOW
PARIS
ANTWERP
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
LOS ANGELES
WASHINGTON
HAVANA
BUENOS AIRES
BAGDAD
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
RANGOON
CANBERRA

All Nature

Tiger Swallow-Tail

THESE butterflies are remarkable for their beauty of form and their dashing flight movements. The lower wings taper to decided points, something like the tail of a barn swallow—hence the name "swallow-tail." The striking contrast between the clear yellow of their wings and their dark markings and daintily trimmed edges, make them conspicuous.

Most swallow-tails pass the winter in the chrysalis state, the pupa case formed by the caterpillar, usually being found on birch, wild cherry, apple, poplar, ash or tulip trees. In early spring the butterflies emerge—a process which requires an hour or two before the transformation is complete. The females soon deposit their eggs on their favorite trees, thus laying the foundation for another cycle of butterfly metamorphosis.

When the caterpillars hatch from the eggs their heads rather resemble those of snakes; but the two dark spots that look like huge fierce eyes, are merely marks of protective coloration. The caterpillar is not a vicious creature at all and its real head and eyes are small. Professor Comstock once called them "the polecats of the insect world," because they give off a disagreeable odor when they are disturbed. It may take the caterpillar eight weeks to attain its full growth; then in a few days it will construct its cocoon, where it may remain several months.

This division of the butterfly family includes more than 500 distinct forms which are distributed all over the world where flowers are to be found. Even within the arctic circle several species have been recognized; but their numbers gradually increase as they approach the tropics, where many extremely large and handsome specimens are common. The North American swallow-tail usually measures four inches across when its wings are spread.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Gaston Doumergue (doo-mairg'), President of the French Republic, elected June 13, 1924, for a seven-year term, now near its end.

Aigues-Vives (aig-veev') (called by the Romans Aquæ Vivæ — living waters, or springs), a village of France, 15 miles south-southwest of Nimes, in the department of Gard, the birthplace of Gaston Doumergue.

Aigues-Mortes (aig-mort'), a town of France, 21 miles southwest of Nimes, and distinguished by the Romans from the preceding name as Aquæ Mortuæ (still waters, or marsh).

Gen. Damaso Berenguer (dah-mah'-so beh-ren-gair'), head of the Spanish Administration which has just succeeded in quelling a nation-wide republican revolt, and who now announces he intends to restore the Constitution.

Alcala Zamora (ahl-cah'-la thah-mo'-rah), proclaimed by revolutionists as "President of the Spanish Republic," who is now in prison. He admits responsibility for a large share in the revolt.

A Quotation for Today

LET not things future trouble thee. For if necessity so require that they come to pass thou shalt (whenever that is) be provided for them with the same reason, by which whatsoever is now present is made both tolerable and acceptable with thee.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

The Mail Bag

Newton Highlands, Massachusetts
Dear Editor:

As this is my first letter to the Mail Bag I shall have to introduce myself. I am 15 and a sophomore at Newton High School. We have just ended the football season by losing to Brookline, our famous rival for more than 10 years. We hope to even up the score next year. My favorite sport is football and for another I mix in a little coin collecting and should be pleased to hear from another minor collector. I would appreciate it if an Indian boy living on a reservation, or elsewhere, would write to me.

Clarence B.

Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa
Dear Editor:

This is to thank you for having put my name in the Mail Bag. I was so pleased when I received several letters, which I answered. I have a girl friend, Marjorie, who wishes to correspond with girls in different countries, and I told her I would ask you to put her name on the list when I wrote.

Now I must tell you what happened to one of my letters. I received four letters from Mail Baggers and my mother took them from the postman and propped them on the mantelpiece, for me to take when I came home from school. On coming home from school, I picked up the letters and the bottom one slipped down the back of the mantelpiece. We tried to get it out but it had fallen too far. I was so disappointed, but Mother told me I should be glad that the other three letters had not fallen and so I was, but I still can't help wondering who the letter was from.

I should like so much to have more correspondents. I am 15 years old.

Mary H.

[Marjorie's name appeared on the list some weeks ago, Mary.—Ed.]

Upper Norwood, London, England
Dear Editor:

I have come to the conclusion that as I have been reading your paper with much interest for some long time it is only fair that you should receive a letter from me expressing my appreciation. I have seen very few letters to the Mail Bag from England, but I would not have you think that we are unappreciative of the Monitor. It is well liked here and has a large circulation beyond Christian Scientists. The parts of the Monitor which I personally enjoy the most are the Home Forum, the Educational Page, the Book Reviews and Literary News. I find the book reviews so dependable that if a review is favorable I feel quite sure the book will be a good one.

I think that the Mail Bag is a fine instrument for the furthering of international good will, so I am inclosing a letter for forwarding.

Again thanking you and all the staff for this addition to world journalism.

Edmund A. C.

[We have quite a number of letters from England, Edmund.—Ed.]

New York, N. Y.
Dear Editor:

Recently I went to Boston. I visited The Mother Church, The Christian Science Publishing Society, the Sanatorium and Mrs. Eddy's home. I visited almost all the Directors. I am very grateful to have had such a wonderful privilege.

I have a pet parrot named Jewel. He is all white with a beautiful crown on his head. He eats almost anything you give him, but does not like you to touch his tail. My hobbies are tennis, sleigh riding, typewriting, arithmetic and sewing. I have collections of stamps, post cards and souvenirs. I think it is great fun to have collections.

We live in the second largest city in the world. New York has many parks, museums, libraries and skyscrapers. We live on the water front of the Hudson River, and across from the beautiful Palisades. At night I can see New Jersey with hundreds of lights; it looks beautiful. I shall be glad to send post cards of New York to any girl who would like to know about it.

I am 12 years old, and will gladly correspond with any girl who will write to me. I would be especially glad to exchange some of my collections. However, I would not mind if there is nothing to exchange.

Love to all the Mail Baggers and to the Editor and hoping to receive some more correspondence.

Eirene R.

Hudson, New Hampshire
Dear Editor:

Enclosed please find some letters for you to send on their way, and please accept my thanks for doing so. I am very much pleased with the "All Nature" articles on the Daily Features Pages, as for some time I have been making a scrapbook of the odd and interesting articles on nature life that have appeared in the Monitor. We plan (my sisters and I) to color them as best we can and that will brighten up the scrapbook. I miss the dear little Cheerups.

Howard C. R. Jr.

Brooklyn, New York
Dear Editor:

Reading The Christian Science Monitor, including the Children's Page, the Young Folks' Page and the Children's Corner, is most enjoyable. I am 11 years old, and very much interested in music, poetry and collecting stamps. I would be glad to give Maltese, American, English, and Canadian stamps for German, Cuban, Norwegian, Japanese, and Asiatic stamps. I would also be very happy to answer letters from girls of any age, especially from foreign lands.

Love to all Mail Baggers.

Katherine L.

P. S.—I have composed a little poem which I would like to contribute to the Mail Bag or rather the Children's Page.

[Thank you for the verses, Katherine.—Ed.]

Hidden Country Puzzle

What Part Of -
Congo is in Cuba;
Chile is in Hungary;
Mexico is in India;
Sweden is in Panama;
Norway is in Haiti?

The name of a country is hidden here. Look closely and you will discover one letter in the first country that is repeated in the second; one in the third that is repeated in fourth and so on. These letters spell the name of a country.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Recipe Puzzle: Custard.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friend in Need

Boston

A YOUNG woman who was suddenly obliged to earn her own living found it necessary to take a course in business training to prepare her for a position. At the recommendation of a friend, a school advertised in The Christian Science Monitor was selected.

A month passed and the young woman received no bill, nor had any mention of terms or money been made, so she decided to speak to the head of the school.

The principal said to the girl: "Your circumstances have been explained to me, and I am not going to send you a bill. My business is good, and it has never suffered from helping one in need."

In Lighter Vein

Household Hint

Bigsby: "I wonder if I couldn't make an iceless refrigerator out of my old-styled one."

Nibsby: "Yeah. All you gotta do is forget to put the card in the window."
—*Chicago Daily News.*

Humorist

Mistress (to new maid): "You forgot to wind up that clock in the hall—you know, the one I told you goes for fourteen days."

New Maid: "Well, ma'am, I haven't made up my mind if I shall stay yet, and I didn't want to do the next girl's work as well as my own!"

Go on Back to Sleep

The hotel guest was thoroughly annoyed. People were running backward, and forward along the corridor outside his room, making a terrible noise. So he took the telephone and spoke to the manager's office.

"I can't get to sleep with all this noise going on," he complained.

"I'm sorry, sir," said the voice of an excited clerk, "but I'm afraid we can't control the movements of the fire brigade."—*Montreal Star.*

That's Why!

"The streets are all deserted. There's something in the air."

"Yeah, it must be Amos 'n' Andy."

A Word a Day

Dirigible

As an adjective this word means "steerable," but the word is now commonly used as a noun to designate lighter-than-air craft which may be steered, as distinguished from ordinary balloons. The word is traceable to the Latin *dirigere*, "to direct."

The Zeppelin-type dirigible resembles a tube with rather pointed ends, but the smaller varieties look more like big saumges.

Dir'-i-gi-ble is accented on the first syllable; sound each *i* as in *it*, *g* as *j*.

"The dirigible floated overhead like a silver whale."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mussolini as Orator and Politician

WHILE a certain weakness in his command of English, complicated somewhat by static, made difficult a complete understanding of Premier Mussolini's New Year's speech, radiocast to the people of the United States, the printed version shows it to be the utterance of a statesman of vision, patriotism and restraint. It justifies the belief in Il Duce's essential common sense which is held by most of those who have had an opportunity to talk with him. And if it sounds more pacific than some of his published utterances, addressed primarily to Italian hearers, there seems reason to attribute the difference to the fact that on New Year's Day he talked to the outer world and was freed from the necessity of firing the Italian heart.

When Mussolini depicts the horrors of war from his personal recollections, for he was a soldier in the ranks and suffered serious wounds, and when he deplores the prospect of another war and insists that "Italy will never take the initiative in starting a war," he appeals to intelligent world opinion. It is true that the minds of men are so constituted that they are apt to treasure illustrations of inconsistency in the utterances of public men. They find that in discoursing on Italy's military strength a few years ago he said:

> We must be in a position to mobilize at a given moment 5,000,000 men, and to arm them; we must strengthen our navy; and our air fleet, in which I am a greater believer than ever, must be so numerous and so powerful that the roar of its motors would drown all other noise in the Peninsula and the spread of its wings darken the sun on our lands.

And more recently he declared:

> We are fighting against a world which is in decline, but which is still powerful because it represents an enormous crystallization of interests. Let Fascists take good heed that anti-Fascism is not yet dead.
>
> A state of moral war against us already exists, but side by side with moral war preparations for material war are being hastened at our frontiers.

But while the outer world is inclined to look upon his oratory as distinctly of the firebrand type, careful examination of reports of his speeches so far as available in American newspapers indicates that he has almost invariably accompanied his eulogy of the power of the Italian arms and his plea for military and naval expansion with the assertion that at no time would Italy be the aggressor.

This attitude may be mere political prudence, intended, as opponents of Il Duce often suggest, to mask a really militaristic purpose. But one way to judge of the man's sincerity is to consider the conditions by which he is confronted. Of all the great powers, Italy is the least equipped to prosecute a war single-handed. With neither coal nor iron within her borders, she would at once become dependent upon outside aid for munitions of war. Her finances are in at least a dubious state, many claiming that her budget cannot be balanced. The nations with which she could most readily make common cause in the event of a war are themselves short of capital and credit, and therefore impotent to render her financial aid.

Coupled with these obstacles to the prosecution of a war is the fact that every possible consideration should determine the ruler of Italy to keep the peace. He has an immense task before him for the development of the material resources of his country and for the stabilization of its social order. In this he has already made sufficient progress to justify eager and hopeful continuance of the work.

Powerful as he is, he is perched on a somewhat precarious pinnacle. Probably the great majority of Italians favor the Fascist rule, but the minority, though estopped from agitation, or opposition, is very large, determined and sullen. A war would give it instant opportunity to assert itself. A war, furthermore, would vest in the crown and the army, neither of which is more than superficially friendly to Fascism, new power. While sometimes a dictator, or an autocratic government, finds profit in seeking a foreign quarrel in order to unite domestic forces in its support, the situation in Italy is not of this nature.

It would seem, accordingly, that even those who look with suspicion upon Mussolini's protestations of peaceful purpose may well discern, in the circumstances by which he is surrounded, reasons why he should sincerely mean precisely what he says.

Predicting a Measles Epidemic

PROBABLY few who are believers in materia medica stop to realize how great a fear is aroused in the popular thought by a prediction such as Dr. Thomas Parren Jr., Health Commissioner of New York State, has made, namely, that 1931 is to be a measles year for that State. It appears that in both 1923 and 1926 similar forecasts were followed by epidemics. In the present instance a meeting is announced for January 6 at Albany, N. Y., that the plans deemed necessary to combat the expected malady may be formulated.

As one means of offsetting the looked-for onslaught, Dr. John H. Collins, Health Commissioner of Schenectady, advises injecting into healthy persons the blood of those who have had measles. That such a method would make a decided impression upon many on whom it was tried out is unquestionable.

The statement in the book of Job, "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me," represents a truth the universality of which is only of late years becoming fully realised. If in place of inoculations and similar procedures, all of which tend to induce more or less panic, a rational campaign were instituted to educate the people to the fact that the elimination of fear is a far more potent agent in offsetting such an epidemic than any other measure, a contribution of real value would have been made to the public health.

Information for Stockholders

THE injunction restraining the consolidation of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company involves far more than the question of whether two companies are to be permitted to enter into a "$1,000,000,000 merger." It involves more than the rights of the Youngstown minority stockholders, so vigorously upheld by the decision of the Common Pleas Court of Ohio—which has now been appealed. The case raises and ably illustrates the whole question of executive responsibility to shareholders in the management of the vast accumulations of capital made possible by the corporate system of business ownership.

Particularly it emphasizes the necessity for directors giving full and frank information to stockholders concerning the business they own. In the Bethlehem-Youngstown case Judge Jenkins said:

> The shareholders, as owners, had an absolute right to have that full and complete, accurate information which was necessary to render their authorization or ratification effective.

And his decision, based partly on the finding that stockholders had not received such information, should have a salutary influence in the direction of encouraging corporation officials to take their shareholders into confidence. This is the phase of the Bethlehem-Youngstown case, which, regardless of the merits of either side, concerns vitally every owner of stocks in every company.

If it can be established that company action affecting the interest of stockholders is illegal unless stockholders are adequately informed, honest and aboveboard management will be encouraged. Such devious dealings as those of the Continental Trading Company disclosed in the Teapot Dome investigation—by which executives of four oil companies shared profits on sales made to their own concerns—would become rarer.

The complexity of modern business, now made more complex by development of the holding company which removes ownership one step farther from management, makes it exceedingly difficult for stockholders to know what is being done with the companies they own. The obligation of corporation directors to exercise meticulous honesty in the conduct of businesses for which they are in effect trustees and to keep those for whom they act informed, is, therefore, greater than ever. Every bulwark, legal or otherwise, which can be erected to safeguard such honesty, is welcome.

Making a Railroad Omelet

THE agreement just reached by the presidents of leading railways in the eastern section of the United States to amalgamate the numerous roads of that territory into four great systems, is a noteworthy compromise between the conflicting interests of these lines, and an accomplishment which will surely redound to the credit of President Hoover for his not only justifiable but helpful part in it.

The accord reached by the chief executives of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and the Van Sweringen lines does not necessarily mean that the systems will automatically be rounded out by the addition of smaller lines immediately. Rather does it indicate a basis for gradual absorption of the smaller lines into the leading systems. No railroad received all that it wanted, nor was it able to block its competitors from receiving, in the arbitrary allocation of smaller lines, certain plums which will aid them immeasurably. The five-system merger plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission thus apparently goes into the discard, and the four-system plan originally proposed stands, although with numerous modifications in its details.

The Pennsylvania apparently will lose one of its main objectives, namely, control of the Lehigh Valley, though it may be compensated by the trackage rights along the south shore of Lake Erie, in which it has lately evinced a marked interest, and it will gain a highly valuable western addition if under this agreement the Interstate Commerce Commission permits it to absorb the Wabash railroad in which it already holds a large stock ownership but which the commission designated to be the nucleus of a fifth system.

The New York Central will gain an additional line from Buffalo to New York in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which will give it additional tracks long said to be necessary to handle its accumulating freight traffic eastbound. Lehigh Valley, allocated to the Van Sweringens' Chesapeake & Ohio, will bear a strange relationship to that system, in that the rails of the two lines do not come within 300 miles of each other, and this particular unification is, perhaps, the most surprising of all the arbitrary mergers agreed upon by the executives. But the fact that another Van Sweringen line—the Nickel Plate—joins the Lehigh Valley at Buffalo makes the arrangement less strange.

The Baltimore & Ohio gains its much-desired entrance into New York over the tracks of the Reading and the Jersey Central, while westward the B. & O. has recently acquired several railroads which the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended be included in that system when it announced its own merger proposals a year ago.

Summing up the new lineup of eastern railroads, some surprising facts manifest themselves. For instance, the New York Central will have three routes into New York from Lake Erie—first, its own original right of way on the east shore of the Hudson; second, the West Shore Railroad on the opposite bank of the river, and third, the Lackawanna, which cuts across country and reaches tidewater at Hoboken.

The Van Sweringen lines also will have at least three approaches to tidewater—one being their Erie Railroad, another the Lehigh Valley (both coming into Jersey City), and the third the Chesapeake & Ohio, at Newport News, Va.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will continue to have its present approaches—the main line already tapping the important ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. The Baltimore & Ohio will have a similar set of ports, with the exception of Norfolk, and will be strengthened by having a short-line route cutting across northern Pennsylvania into Ohio, saving both mileage and grades in reaching the producing centers of the Midwest.

The detailed official statement of the plan just given out by the railroad presidents would seem to answer the last questions that can be asked about what is to become of this or that road's interests in the new allocation—indeed, nearly every question except whether the Interstate Commerce Commission will approve the mergers, and even that is strongly indicated from Washington.

It is difficult to determine which railroad gained most or lost most in the give-and-take conferences which produced the plan just submitted to President Hoover. The fact that no line appears to have gained any overwhelming advantage indicates equity in the unification agreed upon.

That this consolidation of railroads will eventuate immediately is highly improbable because of the intricate interownership of securities and the added complications which the railroad holding companies of the last year or two have injected into the situation. All of this will have to be unraveled before any actual mergers take place. That huge economies will result from this lineup of railroads is not probable, but it is evident that certain extravagances in operation will be averted.

With the much-discussed merger of eastern roads apparently settled, the railroad situation becomes stabilized to an extent. Thereby is made possible a more concerted and uninterrupted drive against outside competitors of the railroads than has been possible since mergers have been occupying the thought and study of most eastern rail presidents. The promise which the agreement gives of strengthening the railroads may be expected to show a beneficial effect upon the whole business situation.

Old Cities and New

GREAT cities have a fascination that few other parts of the earth can rival. There is romance in the jungle, wild and full of the unexpected; there is romance in the prairie with its miles of ripening grain; there is romance in the sea, perhaps most explored by story-tellers, but always fresh and inviting—but the great city, and especially the city with a crowded background of centuries, exercises a special appeal to the imagination, for it is there that humanity has molded much of its destiny, it is there that civilization has been built brick by brick. So strong, indeed, is this appeal of the man-built city that it is even exerted by the lost cities of the ancient world, whose splendors still burn through the barely penetrable haze of antiquity.

There is much of this glamour in the tales that linger about the older cities of the present day; so much, in fact, that one is inclined to deplore the passing of quaint ways. Yet, for all this, a frank study of the contrast between the past and the present of old cities will reveal much of squalor as well as splendor in what has been outgrown, and may reconcile one to the change.

Such a study has been presented in the recent preliminary volume of "The New Survey of London Life and Labor," which, when published in its entirety, will provide a counterpart to Charles Booth's famous survey of the London of forty years ago. The most important conclusion of this preliminary volume of the survey, it will hardly be denied, is "that the general tendency in recent years has been in the direction of improvement rather than deterioration in the material conditions of prosperity of the working population of the London area."

This conclusion is arrived at after a detailed and conscientious study of all the available statistical data concerning every aspect of London life and labor during the last forty years, and it supplies the necessary corrective to the distorting mirror of romance. One may easily be carried away by the marvels of Pepys's London: its quaint theaters, its crowded fairs, its gorgeous courts, its wide parks, its busy river. Even the tragic blaze which destroyed most of it overnight assumes a compelling fascination. Victorian London, too, largely intact in parts as it is, gradually loses its distinctness as the recollection of it fades. Its poverty and overcrowding are quickly forgotten, and the very fact that time has brought about a marked change for the better in the condition of the poorer quarters of London tempts one to forget them.

Not that present-day London is free from dark spots. But, as the first volume of the new survey shows, the process of improvement, though it may at times appear to be slow, goes on continuously. This at least is the one notable fact that emerges from the present survey. It is a fact that should encourage the hope and increase the determination of those who are engaged in solving the difficult problems of modern cities. The romance of old cities may be great, but for the student of historical contrasts the romance of modern cities is even greater, for it is founded on the conscious endeavor to make their inhabitants enjoy ever better and better amenities of life.

Editorial Notes

The last word in the present trend toward things miniature is surely reached in the miniature coup d'état staged recently by the Prince of Monaco, sovereign of the most miniature of states, when he dissolved the miniature Parliament, with its decidedly miniature powers, and mustered the full strength of his miniature army of 100 men to be ready to put down any possible uprising, of which miniature traces had been observed.

One of the best fish stories hatched this season comes from the Concordia Parish Library of Louisiana, which owes its existence to the profits earned from a fish hatchery. Great books from little fishes grow!

Now that the scrubwomen who were discharged by Harvard University have received from $69 to $300 each as back pay, perhaps that much of the situation may be said to be cleaned up.

A large rubber company expects to employ 10,000 more men in 1931; the tire business must have fixed its "flat."

Silver and Gold

"DID you ever see such a golden day?" said Pamela, and then, "Just look at those trees." We were following a high road through the Rocky Mountains. At one place we had touched an altitude of 12,000 feet. Above the dust haze the great peaks stood out sharply against the deep blue of the sky as though chiseled by the hand of some giant sculptor. The delicate fairylike leaves of the aspen trees, already showing the touch of frosty nights, danced in the autumn sunlight like a myriad flakes of gold. It was these that had called forth Pamela's exclamation of delight.

We had eaten our lunch beside a little stream that had kept us company along the road for a few miles. Half a dozen chickadees and a family of squirrels had waited, rather impatiently we thought, for the crumbs we left behind. For miles we had seen no sign of habitation and scarcely a car had passed us on the road, so we were surprised suddenly to find ourselves entering a town. There was something strange and eerie about it that puzzled us. We drove from one street to another, and everywhere we went there seemed to be something missing. We lapsed into silence.

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It was the voice of one of the children that broke the stillness. "Where are the people?" he asked.

Then we realized for the first time that the houses and little yards bordering the road were empty and bore no trace of being occupied. A few of the better built ones appeared to have been closed with some sense of order, but others looked forlornly dilapidated, with broken windows, and doors that swung back and forth upon rusty hinges. I felt that we were looking at the discarded scenery and setting of a powerful, bygone drama.

"It wouldn't surprise me," Pamela remarked, "to see Rip Van Winkle himself coming down that trail," and she pointed to a rocky gulch that ran deep into the mountain.

"I used to live in these parts when I was a child," said a friend who was acting as our guide. "I remember seeing the ore wagons winding their way down there. The drivers would stand with their legs braced against the brakes. It was a perilous descent for them."

"Then this is one of the deserted mining towns we have heard about," I said.

Our friend smiled. She must have had some amusement watching our puzzled faces. "Yes," she replied. "Not so many years ago this town had a population of four or five thousand people." Then she drew our attention to a row of small cottages. "That was where the Cornish miners lived," she said. "I used to go with my mother when she visited their wives. There was one woman I remember who always gave me a piece of cake—saffron cake, she called it. I had never seen anything to eat that looked so yellow. It was yellow as those flowers," and she pointed to the wild sunflowers growing beside the road.

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"This does not happen to be Central City?" I inquired.

"No," came the reply, and then, "I suppose you are thinking of the Silver Republicans. Well, you may be interested to know that we are only a few miles away from the place that will always be associated with that small but famous group of men who caused their opposing party so much concern."

We left the automobile to take a walk through the empty streets. Pamela's curiosity got the better of her, for she was discovered peeping through windows, and once I saw her try the handle of a door. She was quite unabashed when I remonstrated with her.

"Imagine," she said, "I have just learned that in many cases these houses were left with furniture inside, quite valuable pieces. Beautiful old black walnut—"

"Pamela," I interrupted, "I know your enthusiasm for antiques, but if you have any idea of putting a highboy or a walnut four-poster in the rumble seat with the children I refuse to be a party to it."

"Just think of leaving houses full of furniture," Pamela went on, ignoring my interruption.

I looked around me at these dwellings of a previous generation, some of them so ornately decorated—mansard roofs, gingerbread trimmings—and thought how proudly these houses must have stood among the rough shacks of the miners.

Our friend took us into what was once considered the most luxurious hotel in the west, the first place of its kind to boast steam heat and running hot water. She showed us the register. In fine copper-plate handwriting we found the names of men well known in the history of Colorado, men who have served their state and helped to make it what it is today. There were other signatures that indicated the happy carelessness of the adventurer. One whose name appeared several times gave "Everywhere" as his residence. This gentleman of fortune appears to have been not so restricted as the one who simply gave his home address as "Nowhere." Some of these entries were made fifty years ago.

We were just about to pile into the car again when David suggested that we really ought to look for a gold mine.

"Of course we should," said Pamela; and then, "Where can we find one?"

Our friend assured us that we should pass many on our way back, but that she believed they might prove a little disappointing. "They are no longer in use," she explained.

We found one between Silver Plume and Georgetown, with no one in charge save a little black cat which mewed us a welcome and went ahead of us into the dark tunnel as though to show us the way.

"How far into the mountain does it go?" David wished to know.

"Some of them went for miles," said our friend.

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With our one flash light we cautiously felt our way along a narrow passage between the rocky walls. It felt damp and cold, and beyond the small radius of our light everything was black.

"Are we going to walk all the way to the end?" said Robin, and I felt his hand creeping into mine.

"We might go just a little farther, I think," said Pamela, but it was plain that her enthusiasm was waning fast.

Suddenly a queer rushing noise coming from the interior made us pause, and some of us were for turning back there and then. The dauntless courage of the flash light carrier prevailed, however, and we followed on. In a few more yards the sound became louder and louder. Then quite unexpectedly we found our passage blocked. The flash light disclosed a heavy door securely padlocked.

It was plain we could go no farther. Pamela's sigh of relief was quite audible.

The strange noise persisted, and somebody suggested, "Compressed air." Possibly the explanation was correct, but I know we turned gladly back again toward the entrance and for my part the mystery is still unsolved.

We felt reluctant to leave the little black cat, but she took our departure quite complacently. As we climbed into the car we saw her sitting in a patch of sunlight on the rocks. She seemed to be giving the whole of her attention to getting her face clean with one little black paw and hardly noticed we were leaving.

"We didn't find any gold or silver after all," said Robin.

I thought of the little silvery, splashing stream on the banks of which we had picnicked earlier in the day and of the merry manner in which it had tumbled over the stones, singing as it went. I thought of the aspen trees bordering its banks with their golden leaves dancing in the sun. Then I saw that Pamela was looking away toward the distant peaks already taking on the warm glow of late afternoon.

"We do not have to go inside the mountains to find precious things," she said softly. "We have had them with us all day long."

G. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE last stop before Potsdam of the Berlin-Wannsee-Potsdam train is Neubabelsberg, where the woods begin to come down to the Havel lakes, continuing to Potsdam and many miles beyond.

Neubabelsberg and its Station

Here in a lovely park stands the picturesque palace which was the favorite summer residence of the first Emperor and the home of his son—later Kaiser Friedrich—whose student days and early married years were passed there. The railway station, very primitive and countrified, has a history of its own. At the end of the "seventies" the Wannsee Railway was opened, and a fitting station was needed for both Wannsee and Neubabelsberg. Money was scarce, and William I was always very economical. He was consulted in the matter and after some deliberation made a practical decision.

The world exhibition at Vienna had just come to an end, and the temporary wooden buildings that had been employed there were surely to be had for a song, and would be the very things for wayside railway stations, said His Majesty. So a number of these discarded erections were purchased very cheaply, conveyed to Berlin, and set up at Wannsee and Neubabelsberg where, though lightly built and therefore somewhat drafty, they served their purpose for many years. Wannsee having grown to huge dimensions in consequence of its water sport, the station was a long time ago displaced by a massive stone building, but the old exhibition sheds selected by the first Emperor for Neubabelsberg are still standing, though it is said they will not bear the stress of time and weather much longer. Perhaps they will be taken over to supplement a medieval city or something similar, by the Ufa, whose film studios are near at hand.

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Work for the international exhibition of city buildings and dwellings, which will be the central feature of the German Building Exhibition to be held in Berlin next summer, is taking a practical form. Already fourteen countries have engaged space for the exhibition and negotiations are proceeding with other countries. Those settled are America, England, Australia, New Zealand, Hungary, Austria, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Italy, India, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Estonia and Palestine.

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A very welcome change has come over the German publishing world—the introduction of popular editions of good books. For a long time there was nothing between the extremely expensive kind and the "Reclam" edition, a small paper booklet of classical works obtainable for many decades past at a nominal price. Books—after flowers—being the favorite gifts of the average German at Christmas, or on any other special occasion, there was a distinct want since money became scarce. Finally a compromise was brought about by two leading publishing firms, following England's example in the matter of good, up-to-date books in a well-bound, popular edition, sold at about the equivalent of three marks (75 cents).

Books Issued in Popular Editions

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Christmas is, perhaps, in Germany, more than anywhere else, the festival of the children. The big stores always take time by the forelock in presenting their special display for the delectation of the Berlin youngsters. At one large department store in the busy Leipziger Strasse the children's show has this year been exceptionally beautiful. Fifteen brilliantly lighted alcoves, each alcove a miniature stage, have represented, by means of moving dolls, mechanical appliances, and appropriate scenery, the songs of German children. Nothing so charming along these lines has hitherto been seen here, and grownup Berliners, including many artists, have expressed their unqualified praise. Another show, appealing more to the tiniest tots, whose faces it has been delightful to watch, has depicted a village green with every imaginable game going on simultaneously, a huge merry-go-round in the center. A visit to these shows is the greatest holiday event of many Berlin children.

Christmas the Children's Event

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Everywhere practical efforts are being made from time to time to increase Germany's borders; land has been reclaimed in various parts of the country from swamps with the best results. The latest attempt in this direction is at Elbing, in East Prussia, where some 1800 acres in the delta formed by the Elbing and Nogat have been reclaimed by means of canals. Upon this land wrested from the sea work is proceeding very actively, and before long fifty-five families will be settled there with their own homes and a school. It is stated that a further 1200 acres of reclaimed land will be added next year.

Much Land Has Been Reclaimed

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The Southeast Prussian Aviation Association has been recently making experiments in gliding which have resulted in the proof that hills for starting motorless airplanes are not, as hitherto believed, imperative. Automobiles were used in the following manner at Allenstein, a district that has few hills: the gliders were attached to the automobile by a cable of 220 meters in length and then drawn forward until they took the air when the pilot quickly cast off the cable. This is considered a considerable advance in the sport of gliding.

New Gliding Experiments Made